

# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



# NAVY

## JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER  
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### THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE French scored their first real victory October 9 and 10 at Orleans. As was to be expected, it was won by the force of superior numbers. General VON DER TANN had 25,000 Germans under him, and had not been reinforced, as previously reported by the French. General D'AURELLES DE PALADINES, crossing the Loire with a part of his army, was able to attack with 50,000 men north of the river, and 70,000 more on the south bank. His success was complete. VON DER TANN resisted stoutly, and did not fall back on his final line of retreat until the end of the second day's fighting. He at first attempted to unite with Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, advancing from Metz, but his way being barred at Châteauneuf and Montargis, he was forced to take the road to Pithiviers. How far he retreated and what further operations were undertaken by the French the despatches do not tell us, but the King's account says that VON DER TANN had fallen back to Toury. This victory is in itself very satisfactory to the French, though its importance depends upon how it is followed up. Of course the news was received in Tours as an omen of better times coming. VON DER TANN acknowledges in his official report a loss of 42 officers and 667 men killed and wounded. The French claim to have taken 2,500 prisoners, 2 guns, 100 wagons, etc., but lost toward 2,000 in killed and wounded, as might be expected in a battle where strong intrenched positions were stoutly held against the storming parties. The German army was immediately strengthened by 6,000 men drawn from various quarters, and Prince FREDERICK CHARLES is marching on from Metz. At last accounts he was at Sens with 160,000 men, and was hastening to the aid of VON DER TANN. The French have also reinforced their army, and we are likely to see struggles near the Loire which may rival or exceed those of Metz and Sedan.

What effect the success of D'AURELLES DE PALADINES may have upon Paris remains to be seen. The army there does not appear to see its opportunity yet; and whether TROCHU will wait for the result of further operations by the Loire army, or will act at the same time as D'AURELLES, is of course unknown. He is in communication with the outside world by means of carrier pigeons, and has every means to concert action or not, as he thinks best. As to the condition of Paris, one report says that the inhabitants are really suffering for food; another, that the time of salt provisions has not been reached yet, and that the people can hold out four months more. The beasts brought from various parts of the world for the benefit of science, and kept in the Jardin des Plantes, have gone to the gridiron, to the great disgust of the savants, and perhaps of those who eat them. Even at this day the German siege works

are still unfinished, though able to resist a sortie. In another column will be found the *Tribune* correspondent's opinion of their siege train before the city. Within the place quietness seems to be restored, and the men in power appear to have no difficulty in performing their duties.

In the east, GARIBALDI has gone to Autun to be ready for a German advance either toward the west or to Lyons. Dijon was occupied by the Germans after his retreat. Dole, his former headquarters, was attacked by a small force, which was repulsed by the Mobile Guards. Having enrolled all the unmarried men up to forty years of age, he is now adding the married ones to them. In the north General BOUBAKI has an army, of whose whereabouts we only know that it is met at Lille. There is a German force operating in that direction, and another toward Rouen.

At Verdun 4,000 prisoners, 136 guns, 23,000 rifles, and large quantities of stores, were surrendered. The place had suffered a good deal from the shells, but there was still several weeks' provisions in store, and it could have held out well enough had the officers been able to keep their men in discipline. When the Red Republicans heard of the proposed capitulation, they took up arms against the garrison, but without effect, and they offered no opposition to the entrance of the Germans.

In spite of the French success at Orleans, the operations in France since the surrender of Metz have really been in the nature of preparation for future strokes. Verdun and Soissons have been cleared away, and some of the former army of Metz have appeared before Thionville, Montmédy, and other fortresses. But this taking of towns and forts has never proved decisive of anything in France, and is important to the Germans only in securing their rear, and in releasing their men for the more important work of the open field. Prince FREDERICK CHARLES is manœuvring near Orleans, and it remains to be seen if he will have as good success with D'AURELLES' army as his cousin and uncle had with the force under the Emperor. The Rhine has been thrown open by the capitulation of Neuf-Brisach, and the Germans now command all Lorraine and Alsace excepting Pfalzburg and Bitche, a place that lies so much out of the way in a pass of the Vosges, that a commandant of the place in some old war is said to have remained ignorant of the treaty of peace for three months after it was concluded, and spent the time in sallying out upon every band that came along the road. With Neuf-Brisach the Germans took five thousand prisoners, and now that they are so strongly planted on the French side of the river, they have begun the demolition of their own Alt Breisach.

A ridiculous "naval combat" has taken place between a French war steamer, the *Bouvet*, with 5 guns and 80 men, and a German steamer, the *Meteor*, carrying 3 guns and 60 men, in the waters off Cuba. The affair was a naval duel, and a Spanish war steamer went out with the Captain-General of the island. The result of the affair, which is fully described in another column, was that after an hour's fighting at close quarters, there was a total loss on both ships of seven killed and wounded, and both ships went to Havana, where they are preparing for another "combat."

In considering schemes for army reform, the British government has to take in the effect of abolishing the purchase system. This will cost 3,140,000 pounds at the

outset, or perhaps four million pounds if the government concludes to be a little generous. The *Spectator* considers this "a trifling sum for the final extinction of a system which makes it impossible for us to obtain hard-working, highly-educated officers. Mr. Trevelyan says it would be easy to save half-a-million a year in allowances; but he forgets, we think, that purchase once abolished, we must pay officers somewhat better, and also, that once abolished, so complete a reform would be possible that no calculation on present bases would be useful. It is, for example, at present a cardinal principle in our army that the highest allowances are to go to men who are not on service. That system could not last if Parliament once looked into the subject without a prejudice in favor of the rich. We give a colonel *en retraite* £2,000 a year, and an Indian civilian, who has probably governed provinces and spent thirty years in exile, £1,000."

The same paper says that Parliament is to discuss a plan for increasing the British army, and that breech-loaders will be issued to the volunteers at the rate of 30,000 a month. "The plan is generally understood to be one for creating an army of reserve; but no plan can be effective which does not include a heavy increase to our regular artillery force. Without going the length of Colonel Shakespear, who wants 300 field guns, we would maintain that the force in England and in perfect efficiency, with all its equipments and horses, should never be less than 50 batteries, or 300 guns. Every step of this war shows the folly of leaving a country with an insufficient supply of this arm, which cannot be improvised except at terrible disadvantage. If a Sadowa ever happens to our fleet, the enemy may not be able to bring over more than 90,000 men, but he will assuredly bring twice his proper proportion of artillery. No valor will keep men on a space swept by shells to which they cannot reply."

DURING the years from 1854 to 1860 the doctrine of State supremacy was under active discussion in Wisconsin, where the bitter opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law so biased the opinions of the local judiciary that the State seemed at one time on the point of arraying itself, through their decisions, in open opposition to the authority of the United States. Among the arguments the discussion provoked was one which appeared in the *Beloit Journal* from the pen of a young lawyer in that city, since better known as Major J. M. Bundy of General Pope's staff, and now editor of the *New York Evening Mail*. This argument was an able and exhaustive discussion of the question of national authority, and, aside from its immediate importance, was of historical value as connected with a controversy which had its final issue in the war which determined for all time the question in dispute. Its republication having been requested by Senator Matt. Carpenter and other eminent members of the Wisconsin bar, it has made its appearance in a pamphlet published by Putnam & Co., prefaced with a letter from Senator Howe of Wisconsin, who reviews the controversy of which Major Bundy's argument was part.

THE members of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland attending the annual meeting at Cleveland on the 24th instant, who pay full fare over the following railroads in going to the meeting, will be returned free on a certificate of the secretary: Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis; Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; Indianapolis and St. Louis; and North Missouri. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh will sell at all stations on their road excursion tickets at two cents per mile for the round trip. The Lake Shore will return at one cent per mile all members who pay full fare in going to the meeting.

## THE ARMY.

COMPANY H, Twenty-second Infantry, now at Fort Sully, D. T., was ordered November 7 to proceed to the Whetstone Agency, D. T., and relieve Company D, Twenty-second Infantry, at that station. Upon being relieved, Company D will proceed to and take post at Fort Sully, D. T., unless the district commander should prefer, on account of the lateness of the season, to send it to Fort Randall, D. T., for the winter. This movement will be effected without delay, under the direction of the commanding officer of the Middle District.

THE following description of the reservation at Camp McDermit, Nevada, is declared by the President under date of October 4, 1870, is announced for the information and guidance of all concerned: "Commencing at a stake situated S. 46 deg. W., and at a distance of two miles from the flagstaff, the magnetic bearings being used, and running N. 2 deg. 30 min. W. 1.375 miles; thence N. 45 deg. E. 2.125 miles; thence S. 60 deg. E. 2.25 miles; thence S. 43 deg. 30 min. W. 0.65 miles; thence S. 45 deg. W. 2.125 miles; thence N. 85 deg. W. 1.45 miles to the stake at the point of commencement; the whole embracing an area of 3,974.4 acres, a little more or less."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Philadelphia Press, writing from El Paso, Texas, says: "The post of Fort Bliss, Texas, is situated three miles east of El Paso, and is one of the best situated posts in Texas, regarding health, comfort, view, etc., and of the capacity of two companies. It is now garrisoned by one company of the Twenty-fourth Infantry. Brevet Colonel H. C. Merriam is the permanent post commander, and by his courteous manner, and successful administration during the reconstruction, he has gained an enviable reputation. The post is built of adobe, but is of much larger dimensions than the adjacent houses, having been built by Hugh Stevenson, Esq., of El Paso, as a palatial residence. Time, and the heavy rains that this country is visited by at intervals during the spring, made sad havoc with some of the principal buildings; but soon after the arrival of Lieutenant W. F. Gardner, post quartermaster, matters took a lively turn, and in the short space of two months the post was remodelled, and so artistically plastered and colored as to now be considered the choicest post of its size in Texas. Brevet Major-General Hatch, of the Ninth Cavalry, is making preparations for the removal of his headquarters from Fort Davis to this post, it being much more desirable for operations against Indians, and supplies at a much cheaper rate can be procured in abundance."

THE commanding officers of Camp Halleck, Nevada, Camp Gaston, California, and Camp Wright, California, were ordered October 15 to send an officer to Angel Island, California, to receive all the recruits for their several posts. The commanding officer of Angel Island will send the recruits for Company C, Twelfth Infantry, with the detachment for Camp Halleck. First Lieutenant C. T. Bissell, Second Artillery, was ordered to report to the commanding officer at Angel Island, and receive all the enlisted men at that post belonging to Camp Independence, California, and conduct them by steamer to Wilmington, by rail to Los Angeles, California, and by marching the remainder of the distance to Camp Independence. Captain C. C. Carr, Third Cavalry, was ordered October 18 to proceed with half the enlisted men of his company to Camp McDermit, Nevada, and relieve Captain Wilson's company of Third Cavalry. Captain Carr will assume command at Camp McDermit. Captain F. H. Wilson, Third Cavalry, upon being relieved, will proceed with his company on foot to Winnemucca, and by rail to Halleck Station, and on foot to report to Colonel W. N. Grier, Third Cavalry, at Camp Halleck, Nevada, at which post his company is stationed until further orders. The horses of Company D, Third Cavalry, are left at Camp McDermit with a view to being sold if unserviceable, and the company remounted at Camp Halleck. The horses will be turned over to Captain Carr's company until further orders. Battery L, Second Artillery, Captain Rogers, was relieved October 19 from duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, and ordered to take post at Point San José, California, relieving Battery D, Second Artillery, commanded by First Lieutenant W. P. Vose, which will proceed to take post at Presidio, California, reporting to Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. French.

THE following order shows the estimation entertained by the civil officers of the Government of recent valuable services of the Regular forces. As we stated last week, Brevet Brigadier-General Israel Vogdes, colonel First Artillery, had placed under his command detachments

from the Eighth Infantry, First Artillery, Engineer Battalion, and Marine Corps, in all about 1,100 men, with which to protect the United States revenue officers in breaking up the numerous illicit distilleries in the Fifth ward of Brooklyn, one of the most populous and densely settled in that city, and containing a large number of desperate characters, who infest its numerous tenement houses. So bold had the illicit distillers become that the revenue officers, even in gangs of twenty, when attempting to make seizures were fired upon and forced to flee for their lives. [General Vogdes, by the admirable manner in which the troops were disposed, confused the lawless element and held them completely in check. As a consequence, during the two days' raid numerous secret distilleries were discovered and destroyed, together with thousands of gallons of mash, and all without the peace being disturbed in the slightest degree. The moral effect of this display of troops has been most beneficial, and impressed the offenders with the power of the Government. Too much cannot be said in commendation of the discipline and good behavior of the troops, or of the manner in which they performed their disagreeable duties. The order is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, }  
NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 14, 1870. }

General Orders No. 17.

It gives pleasure to the department commander to publish the following special acknowledgment of the services rendered by the troops of his command, and at the same time to commend their excellent conduct in every respect on the occasion in question, viz.:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL }  
REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 7, 1870. }

"Hon. Wm. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

"SIR: I have the honor to tender through you to Brigadier-General McDowell and Colonel Vogdes, and the officers and soldiers under their command, my special acknowledgments for the important assistance which they rendered the internal revenue officers and their forces under Supervisor S. B. Dutcher of New York, in the recent operations for the suppression of illicit distillation in the city of Brooklyn. Very respectfully,

"J. W. DOUGLASS, Acting Commissioner."

By command of Brigadier-General McDowell.  
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER,  
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WE are indebted to an officer of the Sixth Cavalry for a copy of the Weatherford (Texas) Times of October 22, in which we find some account of operations against the Indians in that vicinity. From a report of Captain T. C. Tupper, Sixth Cavalry, it appears, that while out on a scout from the new camp on the Little Wichita, his command was attacked about half-past ten on the night of the 6th of October by a band of Indians, whose number could only be guessed at; from forty to fifty were seen. They charged with the evident intention of stampeding the horses of the command, yelling and firing as they came. The horses fortunately were well secured, and some twenty-six to thirty of the men encamped outside of them, who checked the Indians by their prompt fire, causing them eventually to leave camp faster than they approached it. Some of the horses, however, owing to having probably been struck by bullets, broke away and were not recovered. The camp was again fired into during the night, while Captain Mauck, Sixth Cavalry, was absent with a portion of the command endeavoring to ascertain the direction taken by the Indians. Owing to the precautions taken, no further damage was done by them, and at daylight diligent search was made for the trail, but unfortunately without success. Sergeant Strupp of Company G, Sixth Cavalry, was sent back to camp on the morning of the 7th in charge of twelve of the men who had lost their horses by the attack, and on the road came upon some Indians from whom he succeeded in capturing five ponies. On the 26th of September, Captain William A. Rafferty, Sixth Cavalry, left the post of Fort Richardson, Texas, in command of a scouting party, consisting of twenty-six enlisted men of Company M, Sixth Cavalry, five Tonkawa Indians, and Mr. Dozier, the post guide, and Acting Assistant Surgeon Terrill. On the 5th of October the party came upon the Indians between the Little Wichita and Holliday's creek. They were attacked immediately, two Indians being killed, whose bodies remained in Captain Rafferty's possession; another was wounded and escaped by taking to the brush and leaving his horse; the remainder, eight or ten in number, escaped. Eighteen horses were captured from the Indians, and two killed. The horses of the command being unable to endure more work after the fight, pursuit of the Indians was impracticable, they being scattered in several directions, and making all haste for the mountains. One of the Indians killed in the fight was "Kesh-Quash" or "Keech-Kosh," a chief of the Keechie Indians. Captain Rafferty speaks in the highest terms of the energy and zeal displayed by Mr. Dozier, the guide, during the fight, as well as that of the enlisted men, and particularly of the following: Sergeant Michael Welch, Corporal Samuel Bowden,

Privates James Anderson and Benjamin Wilson. Papers were found on one of the Indians killed, showing him to be from the reservation, and recommending him and his party as good and true men, and signed by the Indian agents. The command returned to Fort Richardson, Texas, October 7. A medal taken from the body of the Indian chief was of solid silver, about two inches in diameter, one side having the bust of President Martin Van Buren raised from the surface, and bearing date 1837; the reverse bearing the arms of the United States.

THE Baton Rouge correspondent of the New Orleans Republican, November 8, gives an account of the riot which occurred in Baton Rouge on election day, November 7. An attempt was made to destroy the ballot-boxes, and a promiscuous attack was made upon the negroes and others. Soon after the firing commenced in the streets, this correspondent states:

A deputy United States marshal made his way to the barracks and called upon the commanding officer for assistance, stating that the marshal's house was surrounded by armed men. Captain E. S. Meyer, commanding the post, quickly moved two companies of the Nineteenth Infantry to the scene of action, where he was soon joined by United States Deputy Marshal Shorten, who had forced his way past his assailants through a shower of bullets. Near the market-house about thirty of the ringleaders, armed, were surprised and arrested. Many of the revolvers taken from the prisoners were already hot from having been fired. A line of rioters, armed with muskets and shot-guns, formed across North Boulevard street, but they quickly fled at sight of the soldiers. Colored men were shot down in the street wherever found. The number of Republicans, mostly colored, shot during the rioting was about twenty, besides four killed outright. Among the wounded were — Schoonmaker, deputy United States marshal, and Joseph L'Officiel, the latter shot through the right lung and not expected to live. Only one Democrat was injured.

Had not the military acted with great promptness, every colored man in town would probably have been killed, and much property destroyed. As it was, the rioting for the time being was suppressed, but things still look threatening. Mayor Elam has, by his own desire, turned the city over to the military authorities, who will preserve the peace at all cost.

Not a single ballot-box was lost or a seal broken, and the votes are being counted this morning.

Both the United States commissioner and United States marshal are busy this morning, and all the rioters arrested are to be brought to trial under the new law approved by the President May 31, 1870.

A despatch from the deputy United States marshal at Baton Rouge to United States Marshal Packard on Tuesday reads thus:

Supervisor and counters of ballots attacked by an armed mob; ballots saved. Four dead and about twenty wounded, all Republicans. Marshal Schoonmaker wounded; L'Officiel was killed. United States forces work well with me. More trouble anticipated. Arrested about thirty of the leaders.

The marshal telegraphed to know if more troops were required to keep the peace or make arrests, to which the deputy marshal replied:

Captain Meyer, commanding, states that he is able to preserve the peace and make all arrests, under any and all circumstances.

Marshal Packard has given instructions for the removal of the prisoners from Baton Rouge to a place of security.

Mr. L'Officiel, who died from wounds received at the hands of the rioters, was a member elect of the House of Representatives, and a Republican.

### ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending November 14, 1870.

Tuesday, November 8.

UNDER the provisions of the 32d Article of War, the sum of \$308 will be stopped *pro rata* from the pay of the officers and men of Companies B and K, Thirteenth Infantry, who were "present for duty" with their companies at Camp Rawlins, Utah Territory, on the evening of September 23, 1870, on account of damage done to private property in Provo City, Utah Territory, during the night following that date by a party of soldiers from the companies mentioned. The amount thus stopped will be paid through the Mayor of Provo City to the proper persons for damage sustained.

Second Lieutenant Henry H. Kuhn, unassigned, is hereby relieved from duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, and will proceed to his home and await orders.

First Lieutenant John S. Loud, Ninth Cavalry, will report in person without delay to Colonel Blake, superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, to accompany the first detachment of recruits leaving that post for the Department of Texas. On completion of this duty he will join his proper station.

Captain Albert Barnitz, Seventh Cavalry, having been relieved from attendance before the retiring board in session in New York city, N. Y., before which he was ordered to appear for examination, will await the result of the action of the board in his case.

Upon being relieved from attendance before the retiring board in session at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, before which he was ordered to appear for examination, Second Lieutenant James H. Rice, Seventeenth Infantry, will proceed to his home and await the result of the action of the board in his case.

Wednesday, November 9.

At their own requests, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, the following-named officers are, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect December 31, 1870. They are entitled to travelling allowances: First Lieutenant A. J. Garrett, First Cavalry; First Lieutenant F. H. Dibble, Twelfth Infantry.

So much of Special Orders No. 292, paragraph 5, November 1, 1870, from this office, as directs Captain John Edwards, Jr., supernumerary, to appear without delay before the board convened under section 11 of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870 or to forward a waiver if he desires not to appear, is hereby revoked, the case having been withdrawn from the board.

So much of Special Orders No. 290, paragraph 1, October 29, 1870, from this office, as confirms the telegraphic order of the 28th ultimo, from this office, authorizing the commanding general Department of the Missouri to direct Captain Thomas B. Weir, Seventh Cavalry, to appear without delay before the board convened under section 11 of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, or to forward a waiver if he desires not to appear, is hereby revoked, the case having been withdrawn from the board.

First Lieutenant J. A. Sheetz, Fourth Infantry, is hereby authorized to draw advance mileage from Washington, D. C., to Omaha, Neb., under Special Orders No. 124, November 2, 1870, from headquarters Fort Sanders, W. T., directing him to return to his post on the completion of the duty with which he is charged by said order.

Permission to delay thirty days in rejoining his proper station after the expiration of the leave of absence granted him by Special Orders No. 121, September 2, 1870, from headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, is hereby granted Captain G. B. Dandy, assistant quartermaster.

Leave of absence for six months, to take effect December 1, 1870, provided there shall be another officer then on duty with his company, is hereby granted First Lieutenant Robert Pollock, Twenty-first Infantry.

So much of Special Orders No. 299, November 5, 1870, from this office, as directs First Lieutenant H. H. C. Dunwoody, Fourth Artillery, to join his proper station without delay, is hereby suspended until the completion of the artillery tactics under the charge of Major John Hamilton, First Artillery, in which Lieutenant Dunwoody will assist.

First Lieutenant L. M. O'Brien, unassigned, is hereby relieved from duty on recruiting service, and will proceed to his home and await orders.

Thursday, November 10.

So much of Special Orders No. 293, paragraph 6, November 1, 1870, from this office, as authorizes his department commander to direct First Lieutenant Edward S. Godfrey, Seventh Cavalry, to appear before the board convened under section 11 of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, or to forward a waiver if he desires not to appear, is hereby revoked, the case having been withdrawn from the board.

Captain Jacob C. De Gress, Ninth Cavalry, will report in person without delay to Colonel Pennypacker, president of the retiring board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, by Special Orders No. 194, August 9, 1870, from this office, for examination before the board.

The following-named officers will report by letter to Brigadier-General McDowell, president of the retiring board convened at New York city by Special Orders No. 194, August 9, 1870, from this office, and will hold themselves in readiness to appear before the board for examination when summoned: Major T. F. Rodenbough, unassigned; First Lieutenant John Pulford, unassigned.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant William Stone, unassigned, by Special Orders No. 271, October 12, 1870, from this office, is hereby extended thirty days.

The superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, will prepare detachments of convenient size of recruits that are or may from time to time become disposable at the depot and forward them under proper charge (via New York city) to Galveston, Texas, where they will be reported by telegraph upon arrival to the commanding officer Department of Texas for assignment to the following regiments in the order named: two hundred to the Fourth Cavalry; two hundred to the Sixth Cavalry.

Permission to delay complying with so much of Special Orders No. 299, November 5, 1870, from this office, as directs him to join his proper station without delay, is hereby granted Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Potter, Fourth Infantry, for seven days.

Friday, November 11.

Upon the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance, Second Lieutenant Henry Metcalfe, Ordnance Department, is hereby assigned to Springfield Armory, Springfield, Massachusetts, and will report on the expiration of his present leave of absence to the commanding officer thereof for duty. Lieutenant Metcalfe will obey this order under special instructions to be given him by the Chief of Ordnance.

Major Samuel H. Starr, Sixth Cavalry, having been relieved from attendance before the retiring board in session at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, before which he was ordered to appear for examination, will repair to his home and await the result of the action of the board in his case.

Leave of absence for fifteen days is hereby granted Captain William H. Bisbee, Fourth Infantry.

Saturday, November 12.

Paragraph 7, Special Orders No. 265, October 5, 1870, from this office, granting Lieutenant-Colonel George P. Buell, Eleventh Infantry, four months' further extension of leave of absence, is hereby amended so as to grant the extension on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Sunday, November 13.

At his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, First Lieu-

tenant Henry H. Abell, Seventh Cavalry, is, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect December 15, 1870. He is entitled to travelling allowances.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant A. S. Hardy, Third Artillery, has been accepted by the President, to take effect November 12, 1870.

At his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, First Lieutenant Thomas E. Lawson, unassigned, is, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Leave of absence for fifty days, to date from the 5th instant, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant J. E. Griffith, Corps of Engineers.

Captain G. A. Hull, military storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, will report in person without delay to the commanding general Department of the Platte for assignment to duty.

The following named officers, absent from their commands in the Department of Texas, on account of yellow fever, will proceed without delay to join their proper stations: First Lieutenant E. A. Rigg, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Second Lieutenant I. H. McDonald, Ninth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant D. H. Floyd, Ninth Cavalry.

The leave of absence granted Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. Gibson, Third Artillery, in Special Orders No. 225, October 17, 1870, from headquarters Department of the South, is hereby extended thirty days.

Colonel Reeve, superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York city, will order the following named officers to proceed at once to Newport Barracks, Kentucky, and report to Lieutenant-Colonel Wessells, superintendent General Recruiting Service, Cincinnati, Ohio, to accompany a detachment of recruits to the Nineteenth Infantry serving in the Department of Texas: First Lieutenant Mark Walker, Nineteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant W. R. Dunton, Nineteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant W. E. Horton, Twenty-fourth Infantry. Upon completion of this duty the officers will be ordered to join their proper stations.

## ARMY PERSONAL.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days was granted Captain George M. Brayton, Eighth Infantry, November 12.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days was granted First Lieutenant R. G. Shaw, First Artillery, November 10.

LEAVE of absence for fifteen days was granted Lieutenant-Colonel T. T. S. Laidley, Ordnance Department, November 14.

THE seven days' leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Gilbert S. Jennings, First Infantry, was extended twenty days November 10.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. L. Elliott, First Cavalry, has been relieved from duty at the headquarters Department of California, and will proceed to Benicia Barracks, California.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon J. N. Aschuff, U. S. Army, was assigned October 27 to duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, and will report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

IN anticipation of his discharge on his own application, Captain F. H. Wilson, Third Cavalry, was relieved from duty October 21, and will await the receipt of further orders at Camp McDermitt, Nevada.

PERMISSION to delay proceeding to Fort Johnson, N. C., when relieved by Surgeon Warren Webster, U. S. Army, as directed, has been granted Assistant Surgeon J. H. Kinsman, U. S. Army, for twenty days.

SECOND Lieutenant Henry C. Johnson, U. S. Army, was ordered September 30 to proceed to Angel Island, California, and report to the commanding officer for such duty at that post as he may be able to perform.

WITHOUT relinquishing his present duties, Acting Assistant Surgeon M. W. Fish was assigned October 25 to duty at Benicia Barracks, California. The hospital at this post will also be used for the sick at Benicia Arsenal.

FIRST Lieutenant Thomas D. Maurice, Second Artillery, was temporarily detached from his battery (L) October 22, and assigned to duty with Battery B, Second Artillery, at Alcatraz Island, California, and will report for duty at that post.

ON the occasion of the marriage of Captain R. I. Eskridge, U. S. Army, to Miss Sue Stevens, at Portland, Oregon, October 27, the groomsmen were Lieutenant W. F. Rice, Twenty-third Infantry, and Lieutenant Clinton B. Sears, Corps of Engineers.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. H. Sidell, U. S. Army, was ordered November 9 to proceed to his home in New York city, where he will await the action of the retiring board (before which he recently appeared at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas) in his case.

SECOND Lieutenant Eugene O. Fechet, Second Artillery, was assigned October 6 to temporary duty at Camp McDermitt, Nevada, and will perform the duties of acting assistant quartermaster and commissary, relieving Lieutenant Leonard Wightman, whose discharge has been ordered.

FIRST Lieutenant George M. Wheeler, U. S. Engineers, will report to the assistant adjutant-general, division headquarters, Military Division of the Pacific, for such orders as may be deemed necessary to carry out the exploration of the southern part of Nevada and Arizona, left unfinished by him.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Thomas C. Devin, Eighth Cavalry, having reported at the headquarters Department of the Missouri, en route to his regiment, was ordered November 7 to proceed without delay to Santa Fé, New Mexico, where he will report to the commanding officer District of New Mexico for assignment to duty.

CHAPLAIN Hiram Stone, U. S. Army, having reported at the headquarters Department of Dakota, en route to Fort Sully, D. T., returning from the leave of absence

granted him in Special Orders No. 121, current series, headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's office, has been relieved from duty at that post, and assigned to duty at Fort Totten, D. T., to which post he will proceed and report to the commanding officer.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon J. J. Marston, U. S. Army, was ordered November 11 to Fort Scott, Kansas, where he will report to Major Lewis Merrill, Seventh Cavalry, for duty; Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles C. Arms, U. S. Army, to Fort Hays, Kansas, and Acting Assistant Surgeon J. H. Collins, U. S. Army, to Fort Harker, Kansas.

THE following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East for the week ending November 15, 1870: Second Lieutenant E. M. Mirrman, First Artillery; Major J. V. DuBois, Third Cavalry; Captain G. M. Brayton, Eighth Infantry; First Lieutenant W. E. Dougherty, First Infantry; Captain J. M. Robertson, Second Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Wallen, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant E. V. Greene, Fourth Artillery; First Lieutenant F. K. Upham, First Cavalry.

## COURTS-MARTIAL.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Alcatraz Island, California, November 7. Detailed for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Wallace, Twelfth Infantry; Captain E. B. Williston, Second Artillery; Captain Carle A. Woodruff, Second Artillery; First Lieutenant R. E. De Russy, Second Artillery; First Lieutenant Robert M. Rogers, Second Artillery; Second Lieutenant John A. Campbell, Second Artillery; Second Lieutenant J. A. Dennison, Second Artillery. First Lieutenant T. T. Thornburgh, Second Artillery, judge-advocate. After completing the trial of the prisoners at Alcatraz Island, the court will adjourn in succession to Angel Island, Point San José, and Presidio, for the trial of prisoners at those places.

## WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1870.

BEFORE a General Court-martial, which convened at West Point, New York, October 21, 1870, pursuant to Special Orders No. 272, War Department, Adjutant-General's office, October 12, 1870, and of which Brigadier-General O. O. Howard, U. S. Army, was president, was arraigned and tried Cadet James W. Smith, U. S. Military Academy.

CHARGE FIRST.—Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Specification.—In this, that Cadet James W. Smith, of the U. S. Military Academy, did create a disturbance in camp, and did assault Cadet John W. Wilson of said Academy with his dipper and his fists. All this at Camp George H. Thomas, West Point, New York, on or about the 20th day of August, 1870.

CHARGE SECOND.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, in violation of paragraph 127 of the Regulations of the United States Military Academy.

Specification.—In this, that Cadet James W. Smith, having been reported on the 13th of August, 1870, for replying to a file-closer in a highly disrespectful manner at drill P. M., after having been spoken to in the line of duty, did submit to the commandant of cadets a written explanation thereof, stating: "I spoke to no file-closer during the drill, nor did Cadet Corporal Beacom speak to me during the drill at any time;" which statement was false. All this at West Point, New York, on or about the 20th day of August, 1870.

To which charges and specifications the accused cadet, James W. Smith, United States Military Academy, pleaded "not guilty."

FINDING.—The court, having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds accused cadet, James W. Smith, United States Military Academy, as follows:

Charge First.—Of the specification, "guilty;" of the charge, "guilty."

Charge Second.—Of the specification, "not guilty;" of the charge, "not guilty."

SENTENCE.—And the court does therefore sentence him, Cadet James W. Smith, of the United States Military Academy, to walk post, under charge of a cadet sentinel, from 2 o'clock P. M. until retreat for six consecutive Saturdays.

II. The proceedings in the case of James W. Smith and the finding upon the first charge are approved. The opinion of the Judge-Advocate-General, expressed in his review of the case, that it is better that this sentence should be disapproved than that the sanction of the Government should be given to a punishment so utterly insufficient as that proposed to be inflicted, is concurred in. The sentence is disapproved. As to the second charge, although the doubt arising from the testimony as to the intent of the accused in his denial to the commandant of cadets, might appear to be so slight as hardly to amount to that reasonable one which, in law, would justify an acquittal, yet the court, upon personal hearing of the case, has, in the exercise of its discretion, given him the benefit of that doubt. The finding is approved. Cadet James W. Smith is hereby released from arrest.

III. The General Court-martial, of which Brigadier-General O. O. Howard, U. S. Army, is president, is hereby dissolved. By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

## CHANGES OF STATIONS.

THE following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Company I, Sixth Cavalry, from Fort Griffin, Tex., to Fort Richardson, Tex., September, 1870. Arrived at Fort Richardson.  
Company H, Tenth Cavalry, left Camp Supply, I. T., for Fort Sill, I. T., October 15.  
Company D, Second Artillery, arrived at Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., from Point San Jose, California, October 22.  
Company L, Second Artillery, arrived at Point San Jose, California, from Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., October 19.  
Company A, Fourth Artillery, left Fort Monroe, Va., for Graham, N. C., October 24.  
Company H, Fourth Artillery, from Yanceyville, N. C., to Raleigh, N. C., October 21. Ordered.  
Company A, Eighteenth Infantry, from Atlanta, Ga., to Edgfield, S. C., October 27. Ordered.  
Company C, Eighteenth Infantry, from Atlanta, Ga., to Columbia, S. C., October 28. Arrived at Columbia.  
Company F, Eighteenth Infantry, from Warrenton, Ga., to Unionville, S. C., October 27. Ordered.  
Company H, Eighteenth Infantry, from Atlanta, Ga., to Laurens, S. C., October 27. Ordered.  
Company D, Fifteenth Infantry, from Fort Bascom, N. M., to Fort Union, N. M., October 20. Ordered.  
Company K, Sixteenth Infantry, from Nashville, Tenn., to Eutaw, Ala., October 15. Arrived at Eutaw.

THE following is the location of the various companies of artillery at last advices:

## FIRST REGIMENT.

Headquarters and Companies C, D, H, and M, Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor.

Company B, Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor.

" E and I, Fort Wood, "

" G, Fort Monroe, Va.

" A, Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y.

" L, Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y.

" F, Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

" K, Fort Riley, Kansas.

## SECOND REGIMENT.

Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, H, and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

Company A, Fort Riley, Kansas.

" K, Fort Monroe, Va.

" L, Fort Cape Disappointment, W. T.

" C, Fort Stevens, Oregon.

" I, Sitka, Alaska.

" B, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

" D, Point San Jose, Cal.

## THIRD REGIMENT.

Headquarters and Companies B and D, Key West, Fla.

Company C, Fort Riley, Kansas.

" A, Fort Monroe, Va.

" F, I, L, and M, Fort Jefferson, Fla.

" K, Savannah, Ga.

" E and H, Fort Pulaski, Fla.

" G, Barrancas, Fla.

" Detachment of recruits, Atlanta, Ga.

## FOURTH REGIMENT.

Headquarters and Companies C, D, and E, Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md.

Company B, Fort Riley.

" I, Fort Fort, Md.

" M, Fort Washington, Md.

" F, Fort Monroe, Va.

" H, Raleigh, N. C.

" A, Graham, N. C.

" K and L, Fort Macon, N. C.

" G, Fort Johnson, N. C.

## FIFTH REGIMENT.

Headquarters and Companies A, B, L, and F, Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.

Company H and I, Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn.

" G, Plattsburgh, N. Y.

" D, Fort Warren, Boston, Mass.

" E, Fort Independence, Boston, Mass.

" M, Fort Preble, Portland, Me.

" K, Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Me.

" C, Fort Monroe, Va.

THE following is a list of the victims to yellow fever among the soldiers and their families on Governor's Island:

William Stevens, private, August 18.  
William Harrington, private, September 2.  
George Fogarty, musician, September 6.  
Andrew Ford, sergeant-major, September 10.  
Peter Creamer, corporal, September 10.  
Hutchinson Howe, carpenter, September 14.  
Ernest Dahlia, private Company A, September 14.  
George Fogarty, Jr., private Company B, September 15.  
William McFarland, private Company E, September 16.  
Patrick Leonard, corporal Company C, September 17.  
Jacob Mertens, sergeant Company A, September 19.  
Fred. Haines, aged three years, September 25.  
Mrs. Fogarty, September 26.  
Henry Rothcamp, private Company A, September 27.  
Rev. M. Davidson, chaplain, September 29.  
Mrs. Monierieff, hospital matron, September 29.  
Mary Sullivan, aged three years, October 1.  
Mrs. Catherine Mullane, October 1.  
Henry Bennett, private Company B, October 1.  
John Kearns, private Company B, October 1.  
Henry A. Taylor, private Company B, October 1.  
Mrs. Albans, October 2.  
James H. Green, private Company C, October 3.  
John Fuller, private Company A, October 3.  
Gabriel Laugenbour, private Company A, October 3.  
James Fullerton, private Company E, October 4.  
James Keough, private Company C, October 4.  
John H. Haines, private Company B, October 4.  
William Stewart, ordnance sergeant, October 4.  
John Sullivan, private, October 4.  
Michael Toomey, private, October 4.  
Timothy Ryan, recruit, October 5.  
William Rotes, private Company B, October 5.  
George Einselle, musician, October 5.  
John McCann, private Company E, October 5.  
William Turpening, private Company B, October 6.  
Albin Burnestein, private Company B, October 6.  
Samuel Johnson, private Company A, October 8.  
Charles Winters, private Company B, October 8.  
Henry Harts, private Company C, October 9.  
Norris O'Williams, private Company B, October 9.  
John McKibben, private Company B, October 10.  
Henry Rose, private Company C, October 10.  
Charles W. Boice, private Company B, October 11.  
Herman Weidemann, private Company B, October 11.  
Thomas Ryan, private Company B, October 12.  
Adam Muller, private Company B, October 13.  
John Burke, gardener, October 14.  
William Mason, carpenter, October 17.  
John Smith, private Company B, October 25.  
There were 157 cases in all, of which fifty proved fatal.

## LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

THE following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington:

## ARMY.

NOVEMBER 11.  
Baker, C. C., Colonel.  
Briggs, Geo., Captain.  
Crawford, Captain.  
Hardie, W. G., Colonel.  
Saunders, T. E., Captain.  
NOVEMBER 15.  
Bailey, Wm., Colonel.  
Baker, C. C., Colonel.  
Chalpin, S. F., Colonel.  
Guernsey, W. B., Colonel.  
O'Neill, John, General.  
Johnson, G., Captain.  
Kelley, D. N., Captain.  
Merrill, G. H., Captain.  
Nichols, F., Captain.  
Howes, A., Captain.  
Kilpatrick, R. L., Captain.  
Mallett, T., Captain.  
Morphis, J. M., Colonel.

Letters have been received at this office for Captain Henry B. Noble, "Liberal."

## THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

## NAPOLEON B. HARRISON, U. S. NAVY.

"VIRGINIAN born, descended from a family illustrious in Virginia's annals, given by Virginia to the service of the United States, he represented her in the Military (Naval) Academy at West Point (Annapolis). He was not educated by the Federal Government, but by Virginia, for she paid her full share for the support of that institution, and was entitled to demand in return the services of her sons. Entering the Army (Navy) of the United States, he represented Virginia there also, and nobly. . . . But when Virginia withdrew—the State to whom he owed his first and last allegiance—the same nice sense of honor led him to draw his sword and throw it into the scale for good or for evil" (to preserve the integrity of the nation of which Virginia formed a part).

The foregoing extract from the eulogy of Mr. Jefferson Davis on the late General Robert E. Lee applies, with the substitution of the words in parenthesis, to another gallant Virginian who took a different view of his duty in life, and has within a few days closed a brilliant career in death.

Captain Harrison entered the service as a midshipman February 27, 1838. He was born at Martinsburg in Virginia, of a family prominent in the annals of the State. He had served at sea for eighteen years, and on shore duty eleven years and four months. When the rebellion broke out, with no misgivings as to where his duty belonged, Captain Harrison was at once on active duty, and was early in the war ordered to the command of the little gunboat *Cayuga*, and to report to Flag-Officer Farragut, commanding the Western Gulf squadron. Previous to the attack on the forts and defences below New Orleans, Farragut abandoned his first plan of battle, and, forming his fleet in three divisions, ordered them to pass up the river in single line or line ahead. Of these the first or vanguard consisted of two sloops-of-war and six gunboats commanded by Admiral (then Captain) Bailey; the second or main division was led by the gallant Farragut in person, and the third by Admiral (then Captain) H. H. Bell.

In this programme Captain Harrison's vessel was in the rear of the first division, but fortune had reserved for him a more important position in that glorious day. Admiral (then Captain) S. P. Lee, who had volunteered to lead in the *Oneida*, and been assigned to that hazardous position, objecting to hoisting the flag of the divisional commander, the position of his vessel was changed to the rear of the division, and Captain Harrison's earnest petition to take his position and lead the attack was gratified, and the little *Cayuga* placed at the head of the whole line. Just before daybreak on the 23d of April the *Cayuga* led up past the forts Jackson and St. Philip, under a storm of fire which temporarily lightened the surrounding darkness, and found herself in the midst of and attacked on all sides (for a considerable time entirely unsupported) by the rebel iron-clads, rams, and fire-ships. In this period she destroyed three of the rebel flotilla, and beat off three rams. After about twenty minutes of fierce encounter, Captain Boggs came gallantly up to her support, and drew off a portion of the attack to his vessel, the *Varuna*, which, after a brilliant engagement, was run on shore and sunk. In the meanwhile other vessels came up, and joined in the engagement with the rebel fleet; and the little *Cayuga* passed up the river with over forty honorable scars on her hull and rigging to attest her desperate encounter. Above the forts, the Chalmette regiment encamped on the bank were covered by the guns of the *Cayuga*, and the colonel was compelled to come on board in his own boat (those of the *Cayuga* having been shot away), and to surrender his six hundred infantry to a gunboat. The *Cayuga* on the next day attacked alone the Chalmette batteries, and sustained her position until reinforced by the arrival of the *Hartford* and the rest of the fleet, when the batteries surrendered. She then proceeded up to New Orleans, and Captain Bailey landed and walked up to the City Hall amidst a howling and infuriate mob, and obtained the surrender of the city. In all this service it was the testimony of his division commander, who was near him during the whole action, that no officer could have conducted himself with greater coolness, courage, and intelligence than did Captain Harrison. An incident which the writer had from the deceased will illustrate his gallantry and sang froid. One of the guns in the thickest of the fight did not seem to be as efficiently served as the others, and Captain Harrison going forward discovered one of the men in charge of its tackling screened from the storm of shot through which they were passing. Seizing him by the collar, he dragged him aft to where Bailey stood, exclaiming, "Captain, here is a scoundrel skulking from his duty; shall I shoot him or boot him?" "I think I would boot him," was the reply, and he was expedited back to his duty by a vigorous application of that simple motive power. The captain, remaining to see the effect of his cure, found that

the man went to duty with a will, but under a shower of suppressed jokes from his messmates, who inquired with which he would prefer to be riddled in the stern, "a piece of shell or the captain's boot." In this engagement there were so many assailants that the master, who had charge of the pivot gun, called out to the men that "there was no use to lose time in sighting the piece: it was like duck shooting; to blaze away—they were sure to hit something."

It was an instance of the uncertainty of military rewards, that Captain Harrison, whose vessel had borne the brunt of this fight, soon after found himself on duty as flag-captain to Admiral S. P. Lee, the officer who had yielded in his favor the post of glory in this fight, and who had been rewarded by promotion to the rank of flag-officer and the command of the North Atlantic squadron. Captain Harrison was a plain, blunt sailor, belonging to a section not always trusted in the war, and with no influence at headquarters to advance his promotion, and the grades he obtained were the more honorable because won by hard service and gallant achievements. At the close of the war Captain Harrison was placed on duty at Portsmouth Navy-yard, then under the command of his old division commander; and there the writer last saw him surrounded by his lovely family, looking as Cincinnatus might have appeared had he been a shell-back, and contented with his humble position. He was subsequently intrusted with the highly responsible position of commandant of midshipmen at Annapolis, from which he was transferred to the command of the United States steam frigate *Congress*. While lying at Key West the *Congress* encountered and rode through in safety the recent hurricane; but in a terrific norther which succeeded it, the captain, having many junior officers under him, was oppressed with a sense of responsibility for his ship which caused him to remain for twenty-four hours on deck exposed to the blast, the consequence of which, on a system relaxed by a tropical climate, was a cold, inflammation and congestion of the lungs, which resulted in his death within two days. His remains are on their way to their last resting-place in Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown, and his gallant spirit has gone back to its Creator; and there is no man who knew him who will not say, that in all the boasted chivalry of Virginia there is the record of no braver, more loyal, or more modest officer than him whose name is placed at the head of this feeble tribute.

M.

## VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE United States steamer *Brooklyn* arrived at Lisbon on the 13th inst. All well.

THE United States war ship *Portsmouth* was last reported at Bahia, and the *Franklin* at Lisbon.

THE two new turret ships for the defence of Bombay harbor will leave England some time next month.

THE *Palos*, Commander Lester A. Boardslee, was at Penang September 21, and sailed on the 23d for China.

THE United States steamers *Onward* and *Nyack* were at Lima at last accounts. Commodore McDougal at Lima is awaiting the arrival of his flag-ship, the *Saranac*, from San Francisco.

THE gunboat *Sucara*, Lieutenant-Commander Weld N. Allen, was lying off St. Domingo city November 2. All well on board. The *Nantasket*, seven guns, and the *Nyack*, three guns, were at Samana bay on the 3d inst.

MUCH indignation has been excited in England by the fact that the *Audacious*, *Vanguard*, and *Invincible*, three new iron-clads just commissioned, were sent to sea before they had undergone a ballast test of their stability. With a slight breeze these vessels will heel while at anchor from four to six degrees.

CAPTAIN J. E. Commerell, who commissioned the *Monarch* and had command of that vessel when she proceeded across the Atlantic with the remains of Mr. George Peabody, is about to be superseded in the command of that vessel, and intrusted with the command of the British squadron at the Cape of Good Hope and on the west coast of Africa.

A HONOLULU correspondent of the *Herald* says: "The *Jamestown* and her officers seem to have been under a cloud during the whole of the present cruise. Rumors of disaffection among the crew have reached the shore. One day the movable gun-sights were found to have been taken from her battery, and it is supposed, thrown overboard."

THE *Juniata*, 8 guns, Commander Stephen B. Lucie, was at Havre on the 5th of November, awaiting the arrival of her relief, the *Shenandoah*, 11 guns, Commander Clark H. Wells, expected soon from Lisbon. One of the vessels of the European squadron will be stationed at Havre until the war is over. Another is ordered to remain at Marseilles to look out for American interests, while others make frequent visits to Spanish and Italian ports.

THE repairs to the sectional dock at Mare Island have been completed, and the *Pensacola* has been placed on the dock. There is a large amount of work to be done, and it will take several months to complete the repairs to her after she comes off the dock. Work has not yet been commenced on the *Monterey*. The *Kearsarge* has been hauled alongside the *Lackawanna*. Work on the *Dacotah* has been stopped by an order from the Department. The *Saginaw* will take the *Pensacola's* steam launch on the Tehuantepec expedition, and a new one will be built for the *Pensacola*.

WORK at the Brooklyn Navy-yard is unusually active in consequence of orders received to fit the *Minnesota*, *Tennessee*, and *Shawmut* immediately for sea. The *Tennessee* has already been coaled, and is ready to receive her guns and supplies. The *Minnesota* will require eight or ten weeks more of work, and the *Shawmut* about the same time. She has been nearly rebuilt, and is still on the stocks, but will soon be ready for launching. At the Boston, Portsmouth, Philadelphia, and Norfolk Navy-yards, twelve vessels of various classes are to be put into sea-going condition at once. At the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-yard the *Monongahela*, 10 guns, is repairing. The *Wyoming*, 6 guns, is also being pushed ahead rapidly.

THE officers of the frigate *Guerriere*, Captain Thomas H. Stevens, now lying off the Battery, gave a delightful *soirée dansante* on the 12th inst., on board that fine ship, which was attended by some 200 ladies and gentlemen from Philadelphia, New York, and Brooklyn. Many of the officers from the Navy-yard, the receiving ship *Vermont*, the Marine Barracks, and Fort Hamilton were present in full uniform, with their ladies. The Brooklyn Navy-yard band furnished the music, which was excellent, and the decks were crowded with throngs of dancers. The quarter-deck was the ball-room. Over it were suspended the awnings, and the sides of the ship were dressed in the flags of all nations.

THE U. S. steamer *Kansas* and the tug *Mayflower*, having completed repairs of injuries sustained in the recent cyclone on the Florida coast, have sailed from Key West for Vera Cruz, when the final arrangements for the survey of the Tehuantepec route are to be completed. The surveying parties are to be landed at the mouth of the river Coatzacoalcas, about 120 miles south of Vera Cruz, and will be able to run a number of preliminary lines across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec before New Year's, it is hoped. These surveys will finally settle the question of the feasibility of a ship canal, and will locate it, if a satisfactory line can be run from ocean to ocean. Commander Selfridge will go in from the Pacific side, from the steamer *Saginaw*, ordered to co-operate with him, while a party will be sent in from the *Guard* to reach the water-shed of the Pacific.

ORDERS have been issued by the Secretary of the Navy, appointing Rear-Admiral A. A. Harwood judge-advocate, and Captain W. G. Temple assistant judge-advocate of the Navy. These officers are required to review all the records of trials in the Navy, whether by general or summary courts, and to advise the Secretary in regard to the proceedings and sentence imposed in each case. Office room has been assigned them at the Department, and a clerk has been designated to assist them in their clerical labors. This move is the first step toward the organization of a Bureau of Justice in the Navy Department, similar to that which now exists at the War Department. Whenever either of the above-named officers is ordered to duty as judge-advocate of a court-martial, a young line officer is to be detailed as clerk of the court, and also to be instructed in the form and methods of trials.

COMMODORE David McDougal, commanding the Southern squadron of the Pacific fleet, has hoisted his flag on the storeship *Onward*, 3 guns, Commander Milton Haxton, now lying in the Bay of Callao. The sloop of war *Mohican*, 6 guns, Commander William R. Low, was expected at Callao from the North about the 10th of November, when Commodore McDougal would shift his flag from the *Onward* to her and proceed down the coast on a cruise. The sloop of war *Jamestown*, 16 guns, was expected soon at Callao from the Sandwich Islands, and the *Resaca*, 7 guns, Commander Robert F. R. Lewis, was also about due, or expected during the month of November. The gunboat *Nyack*, 3 guns, Lieutenant-Commander Thomas H. Eastman, was repairing at Callao, and owing to her machinery being disabled she will proceed to San Francisco under sail, there to undergo a thorough overhauling. She was expected to have sailed November 8. Lieutenant-Commander Nathaniel Greene was awaiting the arrival of the *Resaca* at Callao to assume command of her.

THE U. S. sloop *Jamestown* was to sail from Honolulu on Saturday, October 29, for Callao, via Tahiti, in the Society Islands, and may be expected in Callao about January 20, 1871. During the prolonged stay of the *Jamestown* in Honolulu, so many exchanges of courtesies occurred between her officers and the residents, and so many attachments were formed, that it was found a most difficult matter to get the ship away. A survey of the ship found the mizzenmast in such bad condition that it was condemned, and the waterways and other portions of the hull very much rotted. She will go into dock at Callao. H. M. S. *Ringdove*, Commander Brooks, arrived in Honolulu September 27, twenty-one days from Mazatlan, and sailed October 10 for Yokohama. Lieutenant-Commander S. Dana Greene, U. S. Navy, and family, arrived per bark *D. C. Murray* about October 12. He will await the arrival of the *Saginaw* and relieve Commander Sioard in command. Master Andrew Dunlop, Jr., returned to California by the steamer *Moses Taylor* from the *Jamestown*, under orders home, after an absence of forty months. Several of the officers of the *Jamestown* had visited the great crater of Kilauea on the island of Hawaii. Lieutenant-Commander Huntington returned from leave of absence in San Francisco in time to join the ship. The crew received him with boisterous cheering.

COMMODORE J. W. King, chief of the Bureau of Engineering of the Navy Department, has completed his annual report, and submitted the same to the Secretary of the Navy. The following facts gleaned from the report have been made public: Twenty-four steamers have been repaired and fitted for sea since the last annual report. The machinery has been removed from the *Panama*, *Galena*, *Penobscot*, *Susquehanna*, *Dakota*, *Quinnebaug*, and *Monongahela*. The first three named have been condemned. The *Susquehanna* is to be converted into a screw steamer. The *Quinnebaug* is to have entire new machinery. Fourteen vessels are now undergoing repairs, 17 are awaiting repairs, 10 unfinished and on the

stocks with no machinery in them, and 6 afloat, awaiting machinery. The engines for the vessels on the stocks are stored in the Navy-yards. At the New York Navy-yard there are under repairs the *Minnesota*, *Canandaigua*, *Wachusett*, and *Shawmut*. The *Tennessee* is just completed. At the Boston Navy-yard the *California* is repairing, and the *Ticonderoga* and *Miantonomah* are awaiting repairs. At the Philadelphia yard the *Iroquois* and *Powhatan* are repairing, and the *Iowa*, *Niagara*, and *Wabash* are awaiting repairs. At New York the *Florida*, *Albany*, *Hartford*, *Susquehanna*, *Gettysburg*, and *Roanoke* are awaiting repairs. At Portsmouth the *Wyoming* is repairing, the *Narragansett* just completed, and the *Monongahela* awaiting repairs. The *Quinnebaug* is also repairing at Norfolk. At Mare Island, California, the *Pensacola* is repairing, the *Monadnock* completed, and the *Lackawanna*, *Dakota*, *Kearsarge*, and *Saginaw* are awaiting repairs. The iron-clad and screw steamers ordered by Congress, but not yet finished for want of funds, are placed as follows: Screw steamers—*Illinois* at Portsmouth, *Java* and *Pennsylvania* at New York, and the *Connecticut* at Boston. Iron-clads—*The Massachusetts* at Portsmouth, *Nebraska* at Philadelphia, *Oregon* at Boston, and *Colossus* at New York. The report states that \$1,737,500 is needed for repairs at once, \$240,500 for the repairs of the vessels awaiting, \$448,500 for the vessels now on the stocks, and \$70,000 for machinery; total, \$2,496,500.

IN late papers from Auckland, New Zealand, we find the following items: "The U. S. steamer *Resaca* left Levuka harbor on the 25th of August for the Rakiraki coast, having on board King Cakobau, to inquire into certain charges made by the United States citizens against the chief Bolabola. The place to which the *Resaca* proceeded was about 70 miles from Levuka. On arrival, boats were sent on shore and several chiefs brought on board. Among these was the chief Bolabola, who, it will be remembered, took an active part in the recent disturbance at this place. Nothing, however, could be proved by the settlers against the men, excepting Bolabola; so they were sent ashore again, Commander Lewis of the *Resaca* first binding King Cakobau in a bond of \$10,000 for the peaceful behavior of the tribes towards the English and American settlers on that coast. For Bolabola a separate bond to the same amount was also given by the king, who determined to take Bolabola to Levuka with him. Everything was apparently quiet while the *Resaca* was there. On the return trip, when only about four miles from Levuka, Bolabola leaped overboard. The ship, which was going at considerable speed, was immediately put about, and a boat lowered. After about two hours' diligent search the crew returned, having been unable to find any traces of the man. King Cakobau was landed at Levuka, and, having received a mail, the *Resaca* proceeded on her voyage for Auckland. We are informed by the officers that news had been received at Levuka of another fight having taken place at Samoa, one of the Navigator Islands, in which fifteen natives are reported as killed." The *Resaca* left Levuka August 31, and arrived at Auckland September 14. The first 14 days' experience, squally; thence, S. W. winds. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, R. F. Lewis; lieutenant-commander, C. J. Barclay; masters, Wm. W. Rhoades and Frank Courtis; ensigns, C. W. Christopher, H. R. Jones, and J. M. Guinness; surgeon, T. C. Walton; paymaster, John McMahon; first assistant engineer, E. Laws; second assistant engineers, F. Shober and George Gates; captain's clerk, P. C. Crowley; 142 men, sailors. She sailed from Auckland September 29, for Valparaiso. The *Saginaw* sailed from Honolulu October 1, for Midway Island.

THE U. S. steamer *Kansas*, the flag-ship of the Tehuantepec expedition, was among the vessels caught in the recent cyclone, which made such havoc with our shipping. The first intimation of the coming storm was observed about noon, October 20, according to a report in the *Herald*. "Steam was gotten up, the hatches were battened down, guns, boats, and movable articles were doubly secured, and the topgallant masts hoisted and the spars sent down and lashed. The wind freshening up from the southeast went around to the northwest, increasing in force, and at eight o'clock it was blowing great guns, with a heavy sea and the mercury in the barometer still falling. The ship was hove to on the port tack, her engines driving her forward fast enough to give her steerage way. At midnight the ship experienced the full fury of the storm. No canvas would stand. The fore storm trysail was blown to ribbons. The sea rose immensely high, and, driven swiftly ahead before the howling wind, it seemed as if the ship could not live another hour. One terrific sea boarded her, flooded her deck, swept away her launch and gig, and carried away her head booms, and filled the wardroom and cabin with water knee-deep. The ship then gave such a lurch to the leeward that the main yardarm is said to have been buried in the water at least fifteen feet deep. No one on board expected she would ever right herself again; but after staggering and trembling for a period that appeared to be a lifetime, she slowly came up, and finally freed herself from the mass of water that buried her. Her escape was almost miraculous. Through the night she was strained and racked until it seemed as if she would go to pieces in the heavy sea through which she labored. Finally daylight came, and with it more moderate winds and a less dangerous sea. The cyclone lasted ten hours, and at the expiration of that time the *Kansas* got on her course again, and made the port of Key West, all hands being extremely well pleased to get into port again safe and sound, though the apparel and furniture of the officers were ruined. It is a subject for congratulation," adds the *Herald*, "that all our naval vessels came out of the terrible trial without the loss of a single life, while it is to be regretted that mercantile vessels were wrecked in great numbers, not without loss of crews. The loss of a few boats, some sails, and a few spars makes up the sum total of the damage to the ships, except in the case of the *Ossipee*, where the hull of the ship was so racked and knocked to pieces that she must undergo very thorough repairs. Let us hope that we shall never be compelled to detail more serious calamities to our gallant marine than we have narrated from time to time during the past two months."

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A DESPATCH from Havana, dated November 4, gives an account of a singular naval duel which took place in Cuban waters. On Monday, the 7th instant, the Prussian war steamer *Meteor*, carrying three guns, and the French war steamer *Bouvet*, carrying five, entered this harbor. The *Meteor* steamed out again, after the French mail steamer *Nouveau Monde* had sailed, but the mail steamer immediately returned, fearing capture. On the night of Tuesday, the 8th, the *Bouvet* left port, but waited outside for the German war vessel. After the expiration of the twenty-four hours, the time prescribed by law, the *Meteor* followed, a naval duel having been arranged between the officers before starting. The Spanish war steamer *Hernando Cortes* accompanied the two vessels. The *Meteor* had a crew of sixty men and the *Bouvet* eighty. The *Bouvet* was ten miles beyond the offing. Upon the coming out of the *Meteor* she steamed inwards toward the neutral line. The *Bouvet* opened the contest by firing five shots, which the *Meteor* promptly returned. The *Bouvet* then attempted to board the *Meteor*. In this she was unsuccessful. Her rigging became entangled, carrying away her main and mizzen masts. The rigging falling with the masts became entangled in the *Meteor's* screw. At the same moment the *Meteor* sent a shell into the inside of the *Bouvet*, smashing her steam pipe. The *Meteor*, by reason of the disabling of her screw, became unmanageable, and the *Bouvet*, finding the quarters hot, and capture certain if she waited until the *Meteor* could disentangle herself, set sail rapidly and made for port, the *Meteor* continuing to fire meanwhile. With a fair wind the *Bouvet* was enabled to cross into Spanish water before the *Meteor* could disentangle her screw. At this time the *Hernando Cortes* fired a gun as a signal that the combat had closed. Both fought bravely. The German gunboat *Meteor* was accorded the victory. Both vessels are now in port repairing damages. The *Meteor* had three killed and one wounded. The *Bouvet* had only three wounded. The Germans in Havana are much elated with the affair, which caused intense excitement. The two Prussians, Carbonier and Thomsen, who were killed in the naval engagement, were buried here on the 10th instant, the German merchants attending the funeral in an immense body. It is now said that the *Bouvet* left the scene of the fight under steam and sail. The German residents are arranging a grand banquet for the officers of the *Meteor*. Another report of the fight states that the Spanish war steamer *Hernando Cortes*, with the Captain-General of Cuba and other prominent officials, accompanied the *Meteor*. Another fight is expected. Both vessels returned to Havana.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

#### ORDERED.

NOVEMBER 9.—Sailmaker George W. Gist, to the Naval Station, League Island, Pa.  
NOVEMBER 10.—Ensign H. A. Blanchard, to the Navy-yard, Boston.  
Ensigns Edward B. Barry and Nelson T. Houston, to signal duty at Washington, D. C.  
NOVEMBER 11.—Lieutenant-Commander A. R. McNair, to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.  
Lieutenant-Commander G. K. Haswell, to the receiving ship *Fandalia*, Portsmouth, N. H.  
Lieutenant-Commander D. C. Woodrow, to the Hydrographic Office, Washington, D. C.  
Commander Edward C. Grafton, to command the *Terror*, per steamer of the 26th inst.  
Lieutenant Wm. H. Mayer, Jr., Master Edward W. Remy, Assistant Surgeon T. D. Myers, First Assistant Engineer A. H. Able, Second Assistant Engineers Hugh L. Cline, Ralph Aston, and James H. Perry, to the *Terror* per steamer of the 26th inst.  
Master Albert Ross, to equipment duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.  
First Assistant Engineer Sidney Albert, and Second Assistant Engineer John D. Ford, to examination for promotion.  
NOVEMBER 12.—Lieutenant-Commander Frederick Pearson, to report to Chief Bureau of Ordnance for duty.  
NOVEMBER 14.—Lieutenant-Commander Ernest J. Dickman, to staff duty in the North Atlantic Fleet.  
Surgeon A. A. Hoehling, to special duty at New York.  
Chief Engineer Geo. R. Johnson, to League Island, Pa.  
NOVEMBER 15.—Master Conway H. Arnold, to the *Nantasket*.  
Carpenter Joseph E. Miller, to the Navy-yard, New York.

#### DETACHED.

NOVEMBER 10.—Captain George H. Preble, from the command of the *Pensacola*.  
NOVEMBER 11.—Commander S. P. Quackenbush, from temporary ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to command the *Tuscarora* per steamer of the 26th inst.  
Lieutenant T. G. Grove, from Mound City, Ill., and ordered to the *Terror* per steamer of the 26th inst.  
Chief Engineer Wm. G. Buehler, from League Island, Pa., and ordered to the *Terror* per steamer of the 26th inst.  
Surgeon B. H. Kidder, from special duty at Boston, Mass., and ordered to the *Terror* per steamer of the 26th inst.  
NOVEMBER 12.—Captain George M. Ransom, from the command of the *Terror*, and return home and wait orders.  
Lieutenant-Commanders A. S. Barker and S. W. Nichols, Lieutenant B. M. Lisle, Masters H. L. Tremain, F. Singer, and R. C. Derby, Surgeon W. K. Schofield, Assistant Surgeon J. M. Scott, Chief Engineer M. Kellogg, First Assistant Engineer John Roop, Second Assistant Engineers J. P. Kelley, H. S. Ross, and J. L. Hannan, from the *Terror*, and return home and wait orders.  
NOVEMBER 14.—Lieutenant-Commander P. F. Harrington, from torpedo duty, and waiting orders.  
Lieutenant-Commander Charles W. Kennedy, Lieutenants Rufus Waterman and Murray S. Day, from the *Saranac*, and return home and wait orders.  
Lieutenant W. T. Swinburne, from the *Kearsarge*, and wait orders.  
Master Samuel Belden, from the *Nyack*, and granted sick leave.  
NOVEMBER 15.—Carpenter Wm. D. Jenkins, from the Navy-yard, New York, and wait orders.

#### ORDERS REVOKED.

NOVEMBER 10.—The orders of Assistant Surgeon J. C. Wise, to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., and he has been ordered to the *Guerrero*.

#### SIGNED.

NOVEMBER 12.—Third Assistant Engineer Theron Skeel.

#### LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending November 12, 1870:

N. B. Harrison, captain, October 7, U. S. steamer *Congress*, at Key West, Fla.

## DEATH OF AN OLD PRIVATEERSMAN.

MANY New Yorkers and not a few Congressmen remember an old sailing master in the Navy, Samuel C. Reid, who commanded the famous privateer the *General Armstrong*, and who for many years till his death pressed on Congress his claim growing out of the destruction of his ship in the harbor of Fayal. He died many years ago and was buried from Trinity church, New York. And now Captain Thomas B. Parsons, the sailing master of the *General Armstrong*, has just deceased at Portland, Maine, at the ripe age of 83 years. He was born in Parsonsfield, Maine, the name of his father being given to the town. For forty years prior to the great fire in Portland, he taught navigation in that city. A correspondent of the *Portland Press* gives the following interesting facts in the life of Captain Parsons:

His life has been a varied one. He was sailing master of the famous privateer brig *General Armstrong*, of New York, and assisted in defending her and beating off the boats of a British squadron in two attacks, in the harbor of Fayal in 1814, actions which for bravery and desperate hand-to-hand fighting on shipboard were not equalled during the war of 1812. The brig was of 450 tons, armed with eight 9-pound broadside guns, and one 48-pound pivot gun, with a crew of 160 men. She had successfully repelled the attack of a British sloop of war, obliging her to haul off, and in September, 1814, she went into Fayal for water. Soon after a British squadron came in. The brig, although in a neutral port, warped up and anchored under the fort, fearing attack. She was a powerful vessel and had already given the enemy a good deal of trouble. On the night of the 25th of September, the British commander sent four boats containing 60 men each, to destroy the brig, but did not succeed, being obliged to leave in a hurry, with the loss of many men. This exasperated the commander of the squadron, and the next night he sent fourteen boats armed and carrying 400 men, who made a fierce attack on the *Armstrong*, and after a desperate fight, in which only one man succeeded in boarding, they were obliged to retire with the loss of 200 killed and 90 wounded. Captain Parsons was severely wounded in this attack. The brig had a right to protection from the fort, but none was given.

The American consul judged from some expression of the British commander that he was determined on the destruction of the brig at all hazards, and advised that she should be disabled and abandoned, which was done by firing a cannon shot down the hatch through the bottom, when she grounded in shoal water near the pier. The crew left her, and the next morning she was burnt by the English. Their loss in these attacks on the *General Armstrong* was the means of saving New Orleans, being so severe that they were obliged to send two sloops of war to England with the wounded, and for more men. The squadron was so disabled that they could not join the admiral at Jamaica, to attack New Orleans, as intended. He waited ten days, which gave General Jackson time to prepare for the attack, which was consequently postponed until January, and the city was saved.

Captain Parsons had previously sailed in the privateer schooner *Fox*, built in Portland by William Moulton in Clay Cove. She was armed in Portsmouth, and carried 13 guns and 90 men. She captured the British ship *Balise*, of Liverpool, bound to Quebec with a cargo of dry goods, which was sold at auction in Portsmouth for \$650,000. She also took a schooner from Jamaica loaded with rum.

Captain Parsons was disabled on the coast of Louisiana in saving the life of Sailing Master Brown of gunboat No. 23 of the American Navy in a boat expedition, his boat having been upset. For this he drew a pension from our Government until his death. After the war Captain Parsons sailed in the merchant service until he commenced his school. Many a sea captain learned his navigation of him when a boy.—*Central New Jersey Times*.

THE *London Broad Arrow* gives the following description of the courtesies extended to our naval officers visiting Portsmouth, England, in the steamer *Franklin*:

The United States screw steam frigate *Franklin*, 39 guns, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral O. S. Glisson, commander-in-chief of the American European fleet, arrived at Spithead from Flushing on Monday, the 29th of August, for the purpose of having some repairs to her propeller executed at Portsmouth dockyard. The frigate had remained there ever since, in consequence of the peculiar nature of the work required to be done, but sailed for the Mediterranean in the early part of the week. During the time she was lying at Spithead the officers became exceedingly popular with the *lits* of the place, and a week ago gave a grand afternoon party on board.

Some of the officers' wives had been residing for several weeks at the George Hotel in High street, on a visit to their husbands; but although profuse hospitality had been offered by the navy, army, and heads of departments to the officers, their wives had somehow been entirely overlooked, and even their presence among us was known to but a few. To make up for this want of courtesy and consideration to our fair American cousins (who spoke with gratitude of the great hospitality and kindness shown to their husbands), the residents of Portsmouth, Portsea, and its vicinity, on the suggestion of Captain Bickford, R. N., gave them an entertainment on Saturday, the 15th inst., at the new Assembly Rooms on Southsea Beach, at which Admiral and Mrs. Glisson, and the officers of the *Franklin* and their wives were present. At first it was arranged that the entertainment should consist of vocal and instrumental music, dancing, promenading, acting, etc., but the programme was eventually confined to dancing. The arrangements were carried out by the following committee, with Captain Craufurd, R. N., as president, and Mr. Soady, assistant paymaster, R. N., as honorable secretary: Admiral Sir Hastings Yelverton, R. C. B.; Admiral Hallows; Captain Boys, R. N. College; Colonel Willis, Quartermaster-General; Colonel Connell, R. A.; Colonel Pender, Twenty-fifth regiment; the Reverend Professor Main, R. N. College; Captain Bickford, R. N.; Dr. Miller, J. P.;

Lieutenant-Colonel Flood; Captain D'Arcy Irvine, R. N.; Commander Napier; Dr. Elliott; Lieutenant-Colonel Bunbury, Eighty-second regiment; Major Orpen, Seventy-seventh regiment; Captain Percy Smith; Mr. Wallace Hoare, R. N. The rooms were neatly decorated for the occasion, the further end of the ballroom being draped with the English and American ensigns, while the orchestra and ante-rooms, together with the promenade along the side of the building facing the sea, were tastefully decorated with flowers.

The gentlemen who officiated as stewards, as well as their wives, and several other English ladies, wore a small American ensign, suggested by some of the ladies of the committee of management, beautifully executed on corded silk. This little compliment was very highly appreciated by the Americans. To see our fair countrywomen wearing their colors, pleased them more than anything else in the entertainment. A portion of the string band of the 25th (King's Own Borderers) regiment, under the direction of Sergeant McEwin, occupied the orchestra, and played various operatic selections until the time arrived for the dancing to commence. At a quarter to two the guests commenced to arrive, and were received at the entrance to the rooms by Captain Craufurd and other members of the committee of management. Invitations had been addressed to H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge and the Lords of the Admiralty, but they were unable to attend. Admiral and Mrs. Glisson, on entering the building, were greeted by the band playing their National air, "Hail, Columbia!"

The following were among those present: Admiral and Mrs. Glisson, Commodore Rogers, Captain Howell, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. Gillet, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. White, Doctor and Mrs. Evenfield, Lieutenant-Commander Folger, Lieutenant Buck, First Assistant Engineer Nicoll and Assistant Engineer Mackie, of the *Franklin*; Admiral and Miss Hallows, Professor Muir, the Misses Main, Captain and Mrs. F. Craufurd, Captain and Mrs. D'Arcy Irvine, Doctor and Mrs. Miller, Captain and Mrs. Boys, Commander and Mrs. Napier and Miss Byron, Colonel and Mrs. Bunbury, Colonel Willis and family, Doctor Elliot and family, Major Orpen, Mrs. Percy Smith, Miss Ball, Mrs. and Miss Phillips, Miss Matson, Mr. and Mrs. and Misses Parkinson, Admiral Chads, the Misses Chads, Captain and Mrs. Borlase, Mr. Molesworth and Miss Bryant, General Alexander and Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. and Miss Nunn, Lieutenant Caesar Hawkins, Captain Skenes, Miss Kelly, Mrs. Meldrum and family, Doctor Moore, R. N., Mr. Edgecombe and family, Mrs. and Miss Laws, Mrs. and Miss Strong, Miss Hollinsworth, Mrs. Hutehig and daughter, Colonel and Mrs. Clavel, Captain and Mrs. F. I. Conway-Gordon, Mr. J. B. Moorman, Mr. Baker and family, Mr. Jay and family, Mrs. Raby and one friend, Mrs. Yates and family, Mrs. and Miss Hoggard, Colonel and Mrs. Carey and family, Captain Bengough, Mrs. Poole and family, Captain B. King, Doctor Smith, Captain Maturin and family, Mr. Munro and friend, Admiral Sir Lewis Jones and Miss Jane Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Barham, the Reverend J. and Mrs. Main and family, Captain and Mrs. Stubbs, Mrs. Fryer and daughter, Mrs. Nicholson, Mrs. and Miss Tower, Mr. N. de Burgh, Mrs. A. Bickford, Miss Dore, Mrs. and Miss Darell, Captain F. H. Maturin, of the Seventieth regiment, Captain and Mrs. Fawkes, Mrs. and Miss Heather and party, Captain Hodgkinson, Mr. G. Gillman and family, Captain and Mrs. Shirke, General Langley and family, etc. Dancing was kept up with spirit until seven o'clock, when the company separated.

## REPORT OF THE SECOND AUDITOR.

THE Second Auditor has submitted his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, to the Secretary of the Treasury. The operations of each division are given in detail, and the vast amount of work performed and its importance are very clearly exhibited. The total number of requisitions passed through the office during the year was (according to the synopsis of the report which we find in the *New York Herald*) for the accuracy of which we do not vouch) 2,842, involving \$107,905,159, of which amount \$68,134,973 cover disbursements, and \$39,770,186 refundments, making the net amount drawn out \$28,364,787.

The total number of accounts and claims audited during the year was 102,726, involving in amount \$157,113,779. The number on hand at the commencement of the year was 161,587; the number received during the year 64,150; leaving on hand, unsettled, at the close of the year, 123,311—showing a net reduction of 382,000. Among the settlements were nineteen in favor of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteers, amounting to \$1,800,346. Certainly no defender of the nation need be homeless, nor can our republic be called ungrateful.

Probably the correspondence of the office affords the most adequate idea of the vastness of its operations. The number of letters sent from the office is stated at 363,556, or nearly 1,200 for every working day. The average number of clerks employed was 800.

The number of paymasters' accounts on hand, July 1, 1869, was 3,673; the number received during the year was 689, and the number settled 1,083, involving \$142,107,329, leaving unsettled, June 30, 1870, 3,279.

The number of accounts on hand, July 1, 1869, in the ordnance, medical, and miscellaneous division, which attends to the auditing of accounts for purchases of ordnance and medicines used in the Army, for medical services, etc., and those arising under appropriations for contingencies of the Army, secret service, special acts of relief, etc., was 937. The number received during the year was 1,394, and the number settled, 1,708, involving \$3,571,007, leaving unsettled June 30, 1870, 623.

The expenditure on account of the Indian Bureau during the year was \$3,033,827, arising from the settlement of 1,172 accounts, against \$4,715,039 in the previous year.

The number of recruiting accounts on hand July 1, 1868, was 1,336; the number received during the year, 639; the number settled, 999, involving \$2,449,063; and the number unsettled June 30, 1870, 976.

The transactions of the pay and bounty division, in which so large a portion of the public is interested, are admirably exhibited in a series of tables showing month by month the progress of the various classes of claims through the two branches of this division, the examining and settling. The total number of claims received in this division was 41,402; the number allowed, 30,961; rejected, 22,855; making the whole number disposed of, 53,826. The amount involved in the certificates issued was \$4,160,776, which, added to the amount paid to the National Asylum, as given above, and to \$91,329 paid to the Soldiers' Home, shows that our country's heroes and their heirs have received during the year, through this bureau alone, \$5,952,452, which, added to the amount dispensed for pensions and artificial limbs, must exhibit such a liberality on the part of our Government towards its wards as no other nation has ever been able to do.

The number of pay and bounty claims on hand July 1, 1869, was 66,186, and the number on hand at the close of the year, 53,762. The condition of the latter is as follows: 45,874 suspended, awaiting evidence to be filed by claimants or their attorneys; 2,263 awaiting further action of Congress, being claims under the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the United States, appellant, v. Hosmer; 3,220 ready for settlement, and 2,418 unexamined. The Auditor fully explains why no payment of claims under the above-named decision of the Supreme Court has been made. The gist of the matter seems to be, that under the call of the President of May 3, 1861, for 40 regiments of troops, \$100 bounty being promised to each soldier when honorably discharged, 82 regiments responded and were accepted. The authority of the Executive to promise the above bounty having been doubted by the accounting officers, the Supreme Court decided in Hosmer's case that the joint resolution of August 6, 1861, legalized the promise, and that the Government ought to pay the bounty to the 40 regiments called for. Now, the question is, which of the 82 constitute the 40? This conundrum was propounded to the Adjutant-General, who gave it up, and referred it to the Secretary of War, who in turn gave it up and addressed Congress, setting forth the dilemma and requesting legislation to set the matter right. Congress not yet having responded, the claims on file remain suspended.

In the division for the investigation of frauds 3,044 cases have been under investigation, 112 of which have been prepared for suit. The amount recovered and secured during the year exceeds \$28,000. There are 3,870 cases now under investigation.

The archives of the office are very numerous, occupying twenty-four rooms, and contain records of the greatest value. The number of claim agents practising in the office is greatly reduced from former years, only 1,234 licenses having been received during the year. Attention is called to the fact that numerous complaints have been received from claimants in Europe of the unfaithfulness and extortion of their agents, and the Auditor recommends that all claims for pay, bounty, etc., be required by law to be presented through the United States consuls, and that payment be made through them. He thinks that this method would effectually secure claimants against what they complain of, and the Government from imposition by fraudulent claimants.

THE great war of 1870 will long be remembered as affording numerous instances of the terrible effects of rifled artillery when well served. It is now generally admitted by the Prussians and openly acknowledged by the French that many of the bloody battles of the present campaign have been decided by the fire of the field guns. The French positions have one after the other been subjected to a concentrated and murderous cannonade, and have finally been stormed. The number of guns brought into the field by both combatants has been enormous, and in one battle alone the French lost more than twice the number of field guns now hoisted in this country. It is impossible to conceal the fact that we are miserably deficient in field artillery. Whatever may be the excellence of our personnel, our matériel is simply preposterous. We are told that England has an army of defence of all arms of 400,000 men; but she has only 180 guns for all this host—less than one gun for every 2,000 men. Are we to believe that our infantry can dispense with artillery; that our volunteers are such crack marksmen that guns are no longer necessary; that we alone of the nations of the earth can afford to disregard the opinions of former masters in the art of war, and shut our eyes to the history of the world now being repeated before us? The great Napoleon was of opinion that the better the infantry is, the more necessary and expedient it is to protect and support it by a very powerful artillery. Good infantry, he said, is doubtless the sinews of an army; but if the very best infantry have to fight for any length of time, and support several encounters against an enemy very superior in artillery, it will lose its courage and be ruined. When we look at Sedan, that great artillery duel—when we remember the history of all the modern decisive battles in the world—we are forced to conclude, with Navoleon, that "on every battle-field, during the

whole course of every campaign, and in all sieges, it is equally the artillery which plays the principal part." Nevertheless, we have only 180 field guns in England, and we do not see the least prospect of getting any more. —*London Globe.*

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### ON LEAVING TONGASS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The following verses were written by a warrior poet on the occasion of leaving Fort Tongass, Alaska, and "ye maidens of the dusky hue." It is unnecessary to say that their hopes were blasted, and they were doomed to *Disappointment*. On leaving the island the deserted fair ones sent forth upon the air a tender but a melancholy wail.

We have left the sad shores of Alaska the damp,  
And have come to the south to make here our camp.  
The maidens of Tongass were loud in their wail,  
As the anchor we weighed and from them made sail;  
And yet I would venture a round oath to declare,  
No dusky-hued maiden, her heart in despair,  
Will await you, or follow your wavering bent,  
Since you're doomed to the place of *Disappointment*.

The trees, as they bent us a last sad adieu,  
Waved also a warning—alas! 'twas too true:  
"Your hopes will be blasted—your life discontent;  
You'll long for the maidens in *Disappointment*—  
The dusky-hued maiden, the Indian lass  
You left far away on the shores of Tongass.

"You may fill up the cup to drown your despair;  
You can pace the lone beach, madly tearing your hair;  
You may gaze at the sky your grief for to stanch,  
As you think of the times at the Indian ranch.  
But never, oh, never will it e'er bring to you  
The form of the maids of the bright dusky hue."

Uncle Sam will have something to answer for in causing the breaking up of this tender attachment. If it pleases any of the readers of your valuable paper, I am content.

T. J. B.  
FORT CAPE DISAPPOINTMENT, W. T., Oct. 26, 1870.

### UPTON'S TACTICS—A BIPED'S WHINNY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: A man occupies in the ranks a front of twenty inches and a depth of thirteen—the ranks of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth regiments being a trifle deeper; a horse occupies a front of forty inches and a depth of ten feet. Therefore, because the man can, and naturally does, face to the right, to the left, and about, while a horse can do neither except by material longitudinal contraction or by a back-handed summersault (the last evolution, being an "inversion," is of course objectionable), the smaller animal must make believe that he suffers the same disabilities and be drilled by the present tactics.

Now, assuming that the movements of man and horse ought to be assimilated to each other, it is suggested that the method of locomotion usually resorted to by one should be the standard to be conformed to by the other. By taking an equal number of each species, you would thus retain the efficiency of one-half the total. The compromise retains nothing except a demand for the volume referred to. It is claimed therefore to be desirable that the inferior animal should be forced to forego any previously acquired prejudices, and conform to the abnormal method of locomotion to be established. Simply for the sake of argument, and begging the indulgence of our cavalry friends, it is assumed that the superior animal is distinguished by the honorable misfortune of being arrayed by the Quartermaster's Department in certain right-line garments of unknown material and mysterious color. If our claim to superiority be denied, indulgence must be demanded in consideration of our uniform.

Notwithstanding said uniform, incongruities are so fearfully and wonderfully designed to fit always in the wrong and most uncomfortable places. From what ancient museum, by the by, was that dummy model excavated? It is still found most convenient for us to preserve an upright attitude. Our four-footed comrade is not clothed by the Quartermaster's Department, and in order to invest us with some of the happiness peculiar to companionship in misery, he ought to be required henceforth to travel on his hind legs. Every bad boy is aware that the accomplishment can be readily acquired by horses of ordinary intelligence; and our energetic Chief Signal Officer would gladly arrange with our numerous circus companies for the proper training of the quadrupeds. A system of instruction so devised would also afford intellectual and harmless amusement to the biped innocents who wear two pair of breeches behind. The weekly progress in these schools should be telegraphed by the corps of storm sergeants, and a publication of those bulletins in the *Washington Chronicle* and *New York Observer* would bring into the service a healthy medley of saints and sinners. Just think of the moral and picturesque effect of a squadron, nostrils distended in the approved style, galloping at you on its hind legs. Nothing like it even in the French army. The item of economy in the consumption of horse shoes will already have aroused the attention of the proper bureau.

If it be objected that the first cost or intrinsic value of a horse is greater than that of a man, and that therefore he should not be so conspicuously exposed to an enemy's fire, it is proposed at once to come down. If the horse shall not stand, let us creep. Give us copper-toed shoes, brass knuckles, and Mary Walker breeches, reinforced in front. No doubt we would get used to it in time. We would present less front to an enemy, and be under no temptation to expose our rear; we would soon wear out the stock of shoddy on hand; and, when habit had become second nature, we would appreciate the necessity for Upton's column of fours. The beauties of that system at present are beyond the comprehension of such intellects as can be readily procured for sixteen dollars a

month—one of which you don't get for five years. Numbers one and four are entitled to the tearful consideration of all lovers of humanity. Like a boy's whirligig, around and around they go, till, if the instructor be green, and as a natural consequence enthusiastic, they become distracted and are sent off to the guard-house on a charge of drunkenness.

But what's the use? The present tactics embody all the faults necessary to insure their perpetuation, and it is not probable that the slightest attention will be paid to this appeal for a radical reform. Perhaps, however, the following suggestions may be accepted as tending to ameliorate the present system; they certainly deserve serious consideration:

1st. In order to facilitate the preservation of distances, each soldier should be furnished with a wheelbarrow of pattern to be designed by the Board of Engineers. The shafts should be long enough to make the distance from the man's coat-tail (when he is in harness) to the furthest point in the circumference of the wheel just ten feet, or the depth occupied in the ranks by a horse. Of course the barrow should be just forty inches in width. By this arrangement ample elbow-room would be secured; and by thus scattering the men you would escape the usual consequences of a concentrated fire. A tasty harness could no doubt be devised by the Chief of Ordnance. This arrangement will be found quite as unique as useful. Many of our men are accustomed to the management of such carriages; and the facilities that their introduction would afford for transportation of patent bunks, ammunition, rations, etc., would be invaluable.

2d. Whenever under fire, it will be found necessary, as hits count, to remember your men. If this precaution were neglected, some disorder would ensue upon any attempt to leave that vicinity. Keno-callers would make good captains for this sort of business; but even with the assistance of such experts mistakes would probably occur. The hotter the fire the oftener a fellow's number would change; and it is hardly reasonable to expect, under circumstances where one's own name is sometimes forgotten, that an arbitrary numerical designation would be retained in one's memory. Remember that, no matter how desirable it might become for you to proceed directly home, you cannot make an *en rigle* start for the rear except by the longest way around. As a preliminary to running away, three-fourths of your command must first advance toward the enemy. When that proportion of your men can do that sort of thing, the whole crowd might as well stay and fight it out. The temptation for each fellow to forget that his number involved so eccentric a route is obvious, and to avoid all dispute as to who should go around that way first, it is proposed that each company commander be provided with a bit of chalk with which to mark the men's numbers, as successively acquired, on their hats. The characters thus inscribed would serve as a tally of the casualties, and they might be photographed under direction of the Surgeon-General for file in the medical museum.

CULTAS WA-WAW.

### DEATH OF A PIONEER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The 29th of October closed the earthly career of Colonel Ceim St. Vrain, one of the early pioneers of the far West. Colonel St. Vrain was born in St. Louis, Mo., about the commencement of this century. His father was a French gentleman, who emigrated to this country in order to better his fortunes. Young Ceim St. Vrain received a good education at the Catholic schools and colleges of his native city. When about twenty years of age he started with a few companions across the plains, now full fifty years ago, and located in New Mexico, where he has always made his headquarters. For many years Colonel St. Vrain was connected as one of the managers or factors in the American fur companies. St. Vrain's fork of the Platte river was named after him, as there he had a fort or trading post. By strict honesty and integrity in all his dealings with the Indian traders and trappers he won an enviable position and reputation in his wild life, and at the same time he accumulated a princely fortune. As a mountaineer, he ranked with such men as Fontenelle, Fitzpatrick, Sublette, Bent, Kit Carson, Bridger, and a host of others. He was the first man to establish flour mills in New Mexico, and has perhaps done more to advance civilization there than any one living or dead. For over forty years Colonel St. Vrain has been identified, either directly or indirectly, with the U. S. Army on the frontiers, and during that time he never made an enemy among either the officers or men.

"You all did love him once, not without cause."

He was proud to cherish as his old officer friends Colonels Monroe, Garland, Canby, Beall, Grier, Rucker, Marcy, Sykes, Carlton, and many other lesser lights. During the campaign of 1854 and 1855 against the hostile Utah and Apache Indians, Colonel St. Vrain commanded the New Mexican Volunteers, and for his chief guide and spy he had Kit Carson. This campaign terminated successfully, and these bands of Indians have remained quiet almost ever since, for they were then badly punished. For several years Colonel St. Vrain was a sutler at Taos, "Cantonment Burgwin," and Fort Union, N. M. Having acquired a large fortune, he retired to Moro, N. M., a pretty village near the foot of the Rocky Mountains, where he has enjoyed perfect rest, and received with bountiful hospitality his old and new friends, and where he died from a fit of apoplexy, as stated above. A leading trait in his character was charity, and to the last hour of his life he never ceased to administer to the wants of the poor and needy. At his own request he was buried by the Masonic fraternity, aided by the band and one troop of the Eighth Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Gregg. The military cortege, with the civic procession, was imposing. Thus passed away a representative American citizen and soldier, and all that remains is this simple announcement of his demise to his old Army comrades and friends through your journal.

D. C. P.

FORT UNION, N. M., November 1, 1870.

### A CAVALRY SCOUT.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following account of a cavalry scout contributed by him to a local paper:

At 9 o'clock of the morning of the 5th of October, a Pawnee Indian came riding furiously into the camp of Company K, Second Cavalry, with a despatch which stated that 200 Sioux had made a raid on the outskirts of the Pawnee village, killing three squaws and capturing another. "Boots and saddles" were sounded immediately, and in ten minutes afterward every available trooper was in the saddle, and in fifteen minutes more they arrived at the Pawnee village, where they found Gray Eagle, the chief of the Pawnees, who appeared to be in excellent spirits and "red hot" for a fight. Shouting his war cry, he leaped upon his pony and joined the company, saying, "Heap Sioux! heap Sioux!" Moving forward rapidly in the direction the Sioux had taken, they found about 150 Pawnees crowded together upon a bluff. As the company dashed past them at a gallop, they called upon them to follow them up. But they did not appear desirous of doing so, although they were repeatedly called upon to move forward by their interpreter. In riding several miles further they passed many small squads of Pawnees, who apparently were not anxious to continue the pursuit any further. Eventually about fifty of the boldest warriors joined the company. They appeared to vie with one another to see who should appear the greatest warrior in the eyes of the gray horsemen.

After proceeding about twenty-five miles, they discovered the prairie on fire in front of them, evidently the work of the Sioux in order to baffle the pursuit. Upon making this discovery Captain Egan made a detour to the right, describing a semicircle, so as to enable him to come upon them unawares, knowing full well that by so doing he could enter a large ravine about five miles in his front through which he could pass unobserved until he could strike their trail and at the same time be almost upon them. At this time they must have been pretty close to the Sioux, although the smoke was so dense that it was impossible to distinguish anything any considerable distance ahead, for the guide confidently asserted that if they kept up the pace half an hour longer they would bring them to bay.

By this time but two of the cavalry had fallen to the rear, one on account of his horse breaking his fetlock by stepping into a prairie-dog hole, and the other on finding that his horse was rapidly failing. They immediately returned to camp, accompanied by several Pawnees whose ponies were completely used up. Both of these men had returned to camp long before the company arrived there. It is to be regretted that at about this time the Indians must have discovered the approach of the company, and there is no doubt but that they rode as fast as their horses could carry them while the company was approaching them through the ravine; for, on coming out of the ravine, Captain Egan with the Pawnee interpreter and five Pawnee warriors cautiously ascended a high bluff which was directly in their front, the company keeping about fifty paces in the rear so as to escape the observation of the Sioux. From this elevated spot, with the aid of a powerful field glass, Captain Egan was enabled to discover the Sioux about five miles off, and directly in his front, dismounted, leading their ponies and firing the prairie.

The cavalry horses were by this time nearly used up, and the Indians being so far ahead, Captain Egan reluctantly abandoned the chase. So, obliging to the left, the company rode down to the Little Cedar creek, so as to give the men an opportunity to obtain a little water, which they needed very much, the day being unusually warm, and having then ridden forty-seven miles in four hours and twenty minutes. The Pawnees, evidently with the same intention, struck out in a direct line for the creek, they being then about a quarter of a mile ahead of the company on the creek, and upon arriving there they perceived a Sioux warrior watching their movements a few hundred yards off. Pursuit was instantly given. When Captain Egan saw what had occurred, he dashed after the Pawnees, closely followed by eight or ten of his best mounted men, determined to be in the lead. At this time the Pawnees had considerable start of the company, but they could not keep the space open, for the superior stride of the cavalry horses rapidly closed the distance between them, and both parties closed upon the Sioux about the same time. In the mean time the Sioux, perceiving that his pony could not outstrip the animals of his pursuers, halted and dismounted from his pony, taking shelter behind him, and, with his revolver cocked, calmly awaited his fate.

The Pawnees, with their interpreter in the lead, dashed upon him, and when within pistol-shot distance, leaped from their ponies and fired upon him, killing horse and rider simultaneously. Whether any of the cavalry fired upon him or not, I am unable to assert, but let it suffice to say that the Pawnees scalped their foe, according to the custom of their people, stabbing and mutilating him even after death. After this the captain with four men proceeded a few miles further up the creek, and discovered where the Sioux had evidently been encamped some days previous, but not seeing any more Indians, returned, his horses being then in a very exhausted condition, having then been ridden fifty-five miles. After a dreary ride they reached their camp at half-past 1 o'clock on the following morning, having ridden 105 miles in sixteen hours and a half. The next day the captain, with a few men, went out to recover seven horses that had to be abandoned the night previous on their return, they being too much exhausted to proceed any further. When he came to where they had been left, he found that all but one had died during the night. Necessity compelled a return to camp that night, as it was supposed on leaving camp that a ride of fifteen or twenty miles would bring them on the enemy, therefore there were neither rations nor forage taken by the company. It is a well-known fact, that our most successful Indian fighters never take any subsistence with them when the trail is as warm as it was in this case.

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**REFERENCES**

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Major-General George G. Meade, U. S. A., Philadelphia.  
Brigadier-General Lawrence F. Graham, U. S. A., and lady, Austin, Texas.  
Brigadier-General Innis N. Palmer, U. S. A., and lady, Omaha, Nebraska.  
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(From the Boston Transcript of November 9.)

**THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

WE have in the United States an ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL worthy the name. During the war which the Confederacy waged against the United States nobody could doubt either its ability or its loyalty. The editors, avoiding all partisanship, still seemed to have the military instincts and the military intelligence which enabled them to discriminate between the two kinds of our generals—those who, with an immense parade of military knowledge, ignominiously failed in their campaign, and those who did the real business of fighting—that of assailing and defeating the enemy. Grant, Sherman, Thomas, and Sheridan were early celebrated by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Since the war this journal has been the organ of an immensely reduced Army and Navy. But it has not failed in a single respect in the intelligence with which it has viewed the progress of all those inventions which relate either to aggressive or defensive war. The country is safer to-day, merely because this ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has scrutinized, criticised, investigated, and judged every proposition, either by quack or genius, which has been brought before the departments having charge of these important matters.

But it is our present purpose, in bearing testimony to the merits of a contemporary, to speak specially of its sagacity in respect to the present European war. From the start it has looked at Moltke as the great man of the Prussians; from the start, when Bazaine and MacMahon were considered generals capable of exercising large commands, it has looked upon Trochu as the man of military knowledge and genius in the French army. This prevision has certainly been justified by facts. In all that has occurred since the war broke out the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has fully sustained its reputation as an authority in the art of war, competent to inform as well as to guide judgment. It deserves a wide circulation.

ON Saturday, the 5th of November, the remains of Cadet William Hunter Dudley were removed from the receiving vault of Trinity Cemetery, New York, to West Point for final interment. On arriving there, they were received by his class and escorted to the chapel, where the service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Vinton of Trinity Church, and an appreciative eulogy pronounced by Cadet Davis. His remains were then taken to the cemetery, followed by the family mourners and escorted by the Corps of Cadets marching to the solemn music of the band. On arriving at the burial ground the last prayer was offered, and as the rays of the setting sun shed a golden halo over the cemetery, his classmates fired the farewell volley over the grave of their loved and lamented comrade.

FIFTEEN days having elapsed since the occurrence of the last case of yellow fever, and severe frosts and ice, having since then been found on Governor's Island, New York Harbor, the quarantine heretofore imposed is removed by orders from Brigadier-General McDowell, on the fulfilment of the rules which the medical director may prescribe for disinfecting persons or things heretofore thereon exposed to the disease. These rules will be as rigorous as those laid down by the Board of Health in cases of vessels placed in quarantine for the same cause, and no greater restrictions will be placed on the movements of persons than imposed by it on those leaving a ship in which the fever has ceased to prevail for the same length of time.

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**THE EMPERORS EXPLANATION.**

THE pamphlet which has been published in Brussels on the campaign of 1870, and the causes of its failure, is every way a remarkable document. Professedly written by an officer of the general staff, and one doubtless living now at Wilhelmshöhe, it is not without reason attributed to the Emperor himself. But even if it was not dictated by him, it is difficult to see how it could be made public without his sanction, or written without referring to him for some of its information.

The first cause of failure is found in the military organization of France. There was delay in assembling the troops, and more delay still in equipping them, and necessarily so; for by the French system the men of any given district are distributed over the whole country without system, and munitions and provisions, instead of being placed near the soldiers to be carried with them whenever a movement is made, are concentrated in a few great depots, and have to be sent to the troops, as artillery "from some distant place," provisions principally from Paris, and train equipage from Paris and Verdun. At these points there is so much business when anything unusual occurs that there are not men enough to perform it, space enough for them to work in, nor railways enough to do the carrying. Quantities of material are accumulated at railway stations, of which some distant troops have the greatest need; but the very fact that the users are so far away removes the feeling of urgency from the railway officials, and in the hurry of new arrivals for nearer stations the destination and object of the first are quickly forgotten or neglected. While this is the condition of the transport, the soldiers are hurrying forward from every corner of the land to join far distant camps. The Emperor knew of all this, and the danger of it, and in 1860 ordered the recruits to be drilled in their respective departments, and only in time of war drafted into regiments. This would enable the men of one town to move forward in a body to join one regiment, instead of dispersing to every point of the compass. But in 1866, when Marshal NIEL reorganized the French army, this improvement was cast aside, and the old state of affairs resumed. The consequence was that last July saw France and the French army in an astoundingly confused condition. "The men who were in Strasbourg and whose regiments were actually stationed in Alsace, instead of at once joining the ranks at Strasbourg, were sent to their respective regimental depots, which might be in the south of France, or even in Algiers, and were thence obliged to return to Strasbourg for incorporation." That is to say, these men would travel a thousand miles to join a camp ten, twenty, or thirty miles distant, with every road open. When arrived at their true destination they were without tents, camp-kettles, and articles of personal baggage.

Marshal NIEL having received his share of the blame, the War Department at Paris is the cause next named. Nothing could be done without ministerial authorization. Not even could arms be distributed to a regiment without express orders from Paris. All this was known beforehand, and should

have been corrected. We therefore have given for the third cause of defeat the Corps Législatif, which refused to authorize important reforms, the opposition wishing to trust to a *levée en masse* in time of danger. Having thus exhibited the plight in which the country has stood for years, everything in acknowledged confusion, and no one able to bring order out of it, the author comes to the discussion of the campaign so unexampled in modern times.

The Emperor, he says, recognized the weakness of France, and went into the war only because he trusted to French dash to carry him through—dash, the very quality which neither he nor any general of his has yet shown. He soon found that he had not troops enough to work with. Instead of 250,000 men on the border, he could assemble only 140,000, and not one army corps of them all was completely equipped. Next, he never knew where the enemy was collecting his troops, nor where they were expecting to strike, nor when they would come. The affair at Saarbrück was planned to discover these, though the Emperor gave it at the time a very different complexion; and considered as a movement to develop the enemy's position, it cannot be called a success. Two days after the Germans unmasked, and at Wissembourg, Spicheren, and Woerth told plainly enough where they were and what they were doing. The French communications were so broken up that DE FAILLY was cut off both from MACMAHON and Metz. DOUAY's corps got out of Belfort close to the frontier, by making a detour through Paris. Of course nothing but a defensive war was then to be thought of, and the Emperor gave orders to retreat to Châlons. At first the Council at Paris approved, then disapproved of the plan, and His Majesty received a letter from OLLIVIER, his Prime Minister, telling him not to abandon Lorraine. He prepared to obey, and began concentrating his army about Metz; but, besides being hindered by defeats and bad weather, the continuing ignorance of the enemy's movements made it impossible for the French to do anything without receiving a staggering blow while in the midst of their operations. The Emperor felt that the people held him responsible, and knew that the army charged their misfortunes to Marshal LEBŒUF. He therefore placed the command in BAZAINE's hands, and betook himself to the rear. We are left to infer that he was going to Paris when the Council of State played the *coup d'état* trick upon him and assembled the Chambers without in the least consulting the only person in the State authorized by constitutional law to issue such a decree. From that day he dared not go to Paris, for in Paris his ministers dared not speak aloud the name of the man whose favorites they were, or at least were supposed to be.

Having depicted the miserable condition of the French military service not only now, but for years back, and pointed to the War Office, the Chambers, the press, and the Emperor's lack of "influence" as its causes, the pamphlet goes on to show how these elements worked the discomfiture of all plans laid for the campaign. The story of MACMAHON's movements is a sample. The Emperor had relinquished direct military command, in order to take up again the guidance of government; but rejected by the ministers, he went to MACMAHON's camp and began to dabble again in military affairs, with what advantage to the nation some other historian must tell us. The Emperor, MACMAHON, and TROCHU in council decided that the army must be reformed under the walls of Paris. The ministers made a great disturbance at this, and declared that the work for MACMAHON's army was to break the blockade of Metz. But the Marshal prevailed, and went to Reims, where he was in position to go either to Soissons or Paris. This movement was made August 21, but it did not satisfy the Paris masters, and their directions were so pressingly renewed that the Marshal was forced to obey. His army certainly was not just the force one would choose for so dangerous a movement as a flank march, in face of more than two hundred thousand men. One corps had not recovered from the demoralization of defeat on the frontier; another, having accomplished a rout without having fought a battle, was indifferent; and the remainder of the men were mostly raw recruits or sailors unable to march. MACMAHON set out, but the next day was forced to alter his line of march and go northward to the railway to obtain pro-

visions, some wonderful lack of foresight, probably, having prevented arrangements for supplies. He left Reims on the 23d, marched back to Rethel on the 24th, spent the 25th in distributing provisions. The thing to be noted at this stage of affairs is that the Prince Imperial left the army, going to Mézières, on his way to Belgium. It was not after the capitulation of Sedan that he crossed the frontier, but he was on neutral ground when he heard of his father's capture.

By the 27th MACMAHON perceived that the Germans were marching better than he, and he determined to retreat before it was too late. Orders were given for the purpose, but during the night he again received from Paris formal instructions to go on to Metz. He went on, and by the 28th reached Stonne, having performed his perilous forced march at the rate of twelve miles a day. Beaumont was fought and the retreat to Sedan effected. Arrived here, the army drew up before the place, with no line of retreat and no alternative but to beat twice their number of better soldiers or surrender. MACMAHON urged the Emperor to go to Mézières, but he refused and went into Sedan, where a short time after the bombardment of the place commenced he ordered the white flag to be raised.

The pamphlet gives us but little new military information. Almost all its interest hangs upon the position of the Emperor, and in revealing that it throws light upon French history for years back. When the reckless mismanagement of all military resources, the confusion in which the service found itself, the evident impossibility of success against a nation armed and drilled in accordance with the best lessons of history—when these are spoken of, it is only to say there was one man who knew all that before, one who had tried more than once to rectify it. But that man, as so often is the case with those who possess the keenest vision, was the meanest in the empire. He was a soldier, but compelled to submit his armies to unimilitary direction. He wrote himself EMPEROR, but the ministers he had made sent him their orders, and he obeyed. They compelled him to resign his military command to other hands, and refused to allow him to approach the city where stood his throne. It is not without reason that we get no military secrets of importance from this explanation of the campaign's miscarriage. The errors which caused the failure of the French were so gross that it needs no war to illustrate them, no pamphlet to impress them upon us. For years NAPOLEON has ruled the French so absolutely that he had apparently but one rival in extent of power. But in reality he has been not the director, but the directed; not the master, but the servant. He will find it difficult now to show cause why he should resume his place on the throne. He never governed France, and we may fairly do him the justice to say that had he been really what he seemed, the country would have been in far better condition. The publication of NAPOLEON's private papers sufficiently explains what became of the forty-two million francs which formed his income. The men who were supposed to be his favorites were really his masters, and compelled him to supplement the salaries they drew as officers of the State by pensions from his own funds. It would be difficult to find a man more to be pitied than this Emperor during the past five years, in which his throne has been tottering. The words which BYRON applied to his uncle, "so abject, yet alive," are far more expressive of the nephew's situation.

If we read this story aright, the Emperor hoped to end the war by the capitulation of Sedan; and when MACMAHON clearly perceived that his way to Metz was hopelessly blocked and turned back for the second time, NAPOLEON made no effort to countermand the order from Paris to resume the advance. "He was resolved," says the pamphlet, "not to oppose the decision of the Regency, and had resigned himself to submit to the consequences of the fatality which attached itself to all the resolutions of the government." Whether this means that, being persuaded of the inevitable defeat of his army, he hoped that the end would come quickly and overwhelmingly, we leave others to decide.

The country, however, did not receive the news of the great disaster in the way he expected. Instead of submitting, France entered upon those tremendous scenes of struggle and defeat, with mingled de-

spair and determination, that have been the daily talk of the world for two months and a half. She threw off her Emperor, and felt herself stronger for the loss. We hardly think that the confession of his weakness which is made in this pamphlet will prove a reason to his people why he should resume his old relations to them. It is no new thing for defeated generals to lay the blame of their failure upon every possible circumstance beyond their control. But as the confession by an absolute ruler of the defects and weakness of personal government, this publication stands alone.

THE man who, more than any other, has risen to a decided eminence in this war, is the Crown Prince of Prussia. He has developed a real military genius, not merely the result of good military training but the evidence of original powers of mind and fitness for great commands. So far as can be prognosticated, Prussia, and Germany in general, has in him a most fortunate provision for future good rule and national greatness. An ardent parliamentarist, he desires his country to be governed by his people, and to occupy himself the most enviable position within the reach of a monarch, that of a constitutional ruler. Governed by a man who is earnestly occupied with affairs of state, and who already has developed such ability, Prussia may look to a continuance of that greatness which the events of the last ten years have enabled her to attain. Her recent history is one of remarkably skilful diplomatic management; and if the coming years are to be marked by as wise a direction of home affairs, we shall see a Germany permanently united, and taking her place among the most solid and most progressive nations.

RUSSIA has notified the other powers that she does not consider herself bound by the provisions of the treaty of Paris, in so far as they compel the further exclusion of her navy from the Black Sea. She alleges for her reasons that the treaty has not been kept by the other parties to it, and that the neutrality of the Black Sea in particular has been several times infringed. The dominant power on the Black Sea is Russia, but nations whose borders are thousands of miles away combined to deprive her of the incontestable right of every country to place a guard on its own coast. Mingled with the professed reasons for this action were others not acknowledged in the treaty of Paris, which were beyond question those which really influenced England and France in organizing a league against Russia. With the chief of these high contracting powers out of the way, Russia resolves to be no longer bound by a paper compact which interferes with her legitimate development, and to which she gave her consent only under the stress of war. Justly or not, she feels that she has the same right to cast it aside, that a man has to repudiate an agreement forced from him by the footpads who stop him on the highway as he goes about his legitimate business. The natural development of young and vigorous Russia is toward the east and south, just as that of the United States is toward the west and south; and Great Britain will struggle as vainly against the one as she has against the other. She has been jealous of our growth because it threatened her relative importance in the family of nations; she is jealous of Russia's growth because it threatens that supremacy in the East upon which her very existence as an empire depends. Hence, the languid national sentiment, which has shown itself proof against events that would have set in motion the fleets and armies of the England of seventy years ago, promises at last to take fire. But is it not too late? If England was resolved to submit quietly to the logic of events rather than involve herself in war, why should she move now? If she was not so resolved, why did she not act when her action might have maintained that European order to which she was a party, the destruction of which offers Russia the opportunity she is quick to seize? Plainly, England has gone too far or else not far enough.

In the event of war the sympathies of the United States will doubtless be on the side of Russia. The ties of common origin, language, and literature will not serve to alter this. England can puzzle herself as she may to explain the fact of American sympathy with Russia, but a fact it re-

mains. Nations have their sentiments as well as individuals; and just as young men are drawn together by common hopes and aspirations, so are America and Russia united, and will continue united in spite of the difference in their political systems. The experiences of our late war only intensified what was already an irresistible natural tendency.

A French diplomat is said to have discovered in the beginning of the existing war proofs of an understanding between Russia and Prussia, and there is every probability that his conclusions are correct. Italy and Austria, who were parties to the treaty of Paris, are aroused by the Russian declaration, as well as England. Austria dreads also to see her great neighbor become greater still, and her stand has already been taken with England and Italy in a firm opposition to the demands of Russia. The notes which have passed are much more direct and plain in language than diplomatic notes usually are, and in this they exhibit a temper which is really more threatening to the peace of Europe than would be protestations diplomatically passionate.

THE diarrhoea, from which the German troops at one time suffered very much, was decreasing, according to a rather old (middle of October) authority, and a similar change was expected for the typhus fever when cold weather came on. The former disease had not been epidemic, though probably pretty extensive, and it was credited to uniformity in food. Great efforts were therefore made to give the troops a change of provision. The cattle plague having appeared in Alsace, large droves of sheep, and also cattle from the Netherlands and Belgium, were sent to replace the losses. Desiccated meat, peas, sausages, "meat bread," etc., were also used; and the sausage is spoken of with high favor, and is very much liked by the soldiers.

A FOREIGN paper gives the following list of important capitulations in modern history. It is, of course, very incomplete, but is not uninteresting:

1. Capitulation at Narva, 1700. A Russian army of 6,000 men surrenders to Charles XII. of Sweden.
2. Capitulation of Pultowa, 1709. The Swedes surrender to Peter the Great after the flight of Charles XII., their king.
3. Capitulation of Tönning in Schleswig, 1713. A Swedish army under General Steenbock, called "Fire and Sword" (*Mordbrenner*), surrenders to a combined Russian and Danish army.
4. Capitulation of Pirna, 1756. The blockaded Saxon army surrenders to Frederick the Great.
5. Capitulation of Kloster Seven, 1757. The Duke of Cumberland with 20,000 British soldiers closes a capitulation with the French, in accordance with which the British troops leave Germany.
6. Capitulation of Maxen, 1760. A Prussian division of 10,000 men under General von Fink surrenders to the Austrians. The cavalry breaks its way through.
7. Capitulation of Yorktown, 1781. An English army of 8,000 men under Lord Cornwallis lays down its arms to the North Americans under General Washington.
8. Capitulation of Ulm, 1805. The Austrian marshal Mack surrenders with 32,000 men to Napoleon I. The cavalry under Duke Ferdinand cuts its way out.
9. Capitulation of Prenzlau, 1806. The Prussian general Prince Hohenlohe, with an army division of 16,000 men, mostly cavalry, lays down its arms to the French marshals Berthier and Murat.
10. Capitulation of Ratkau, near Lübeck, 1806. The Prussian general Blücher surrenders with 10,000 men to the French marshal Bernadotte, with honorable terms.
11. Capitulation of Baylen, 1808. The French general Dupont surrenders with 10,000 men to the Spanish army under Palafox.
12. Capitulation of Cintra, 1808. The French general Junot, with more than 20,000 men, surrenders to the English under Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington.
13. Capitulation of Culm, 1813. The French general Vandamme surrenders with 15,000 men to the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia. The cavalry escape.
14. Capitulation of Vilagos, 1849. The Hungarian army under General Görgey, 23,000 men strong, surrenders to the Russians.
15. Capitulation of Vicksburg, 1863. The Confederate garrison of 33,000 men surrenders to General Grant.
16. Capitulation in Virginia, 1865. General Lee surrenders with 30,000 men, at Appomattox Court-house, to General Grant.
17. Capitulation in South Carolina, 1865. The Confederate generals Johnston and Beauregard surrender with 30,000 men to the Union general Sherman.
18. Capitulation of Sedan, September, 1870. The French reserve army under Marshal MacMahon, 83,000 men strong, surrenders with the Emperor of France to the German troops under the King of Prussia.
19. Capitulation of Strasbourg, September, 1870. The French garrison under General Uhrich surrenders with 17,500 men to the German troops under General von Werder.
20. Capitulation of Metz. Marshal Bazaine surrenders his army of 179,000 men to Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia.

## ORGANIZATION OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

## V. STAFF CORPS.

THE direction of military affairs of course is intrusted to the War Department. The Secretary of War is always a general of the army, though he is one of the constitutional responsible ministers of the crown. Should political questions occasion his resignation, he may be returned to such command in the army as his rank and the opinion of the King entitle him to. The War Department is divided into two great departments and some minor branches. The first or General War Department has the sub-departments for infantry and cavalry service, the sub-department of artillery, including what is called here the ordnance department, and that of engineers. The administrative department contains the sub-departments of clothing, subsistence, and pay. Separate departments are those of invalids and pensions, of military justice, and of personals, the latter directed by an adjutant-general of the King. The general staff forms a separate corps of captains and field officers, under the direction of the chief of staff. The greater part of the officers of the general staff are assigned to duty with the generals in command of the troops, and these essentially perform the duties which in the United States Army are assigned to the adjutant-generals. Each army corps has a chief of staff—colonel—one field officer, and one captain; each division one major. Brigadier-generals have one, in war two aids, but no general staff officer.

The other officers are stationed at Berlin, and there especially cultivate and represent military science. They have to collect all intelligence in regard to organization and tactics of foreign armies, topography, military statistics, and the resources of their own country in any way connected with military matters. They form a sub-department for historical matters and officers of trigonometrical and topographical engineers, who attend to the providing of war maps and plans. Officers of the line who have passed through the military academy are detailed to these departments of the general staff, for the purpose of surveying; and mostly from these vacancies in the general staff are filled. One particular feature ought to be mentioned. The French army carefully educates her staff officers; but once transferred to that corps, they remain members thereof until they advance to be generals. Most other armies follow a similar routine. As a general thing, a Prussian first lieutenant promoted to a captaincy in the general staff remains there two years only, and is then transferred to the line again as commander of a company or troop; and if after two more years he has given as good satisfaction in that position as in the general staff, he is promoted major in the staff; and a few years after he may find himself in command of a battalion of the line again, preparatory to going into the staff again as a chief.

Likewise the officers on duty with the generals commanding corps or divisions are frequently transferred to the general staff in Berlin. Nobody would be considered fit to be an officer of that corps who has not proved himself to be a good line officer in every grade through which he has passed. Stagnation is to be avoided, the capacity for practical service is never permitted to be stifled by scientific pursuits and studies, and the widest propagation of military knowledge desired. The chief of the general staff, at present General von Moltke, has in peace time especially the direction of the so-called great general staff in Berlin, and he introduces his subordinates to the study of strategy, to the art of moving great bodies of troops, of issuing orders and dispositions, in a theoretical, and as much as possible in a practical way. Every year the great general staff, after the fall manoeuvres, makes a military excursion, on horseback of course, where a short campaign is gone through without the troops, like a skeleton drill, the officers performing the duties as if in the field. Reconnoissances, issuing of orders for marches, battles, with such sketches as are necessary, are the exercises, in accordance with a supposition supplied by the chief. Such excursions on a smaller scale take place yearly at each army corps, when a detail of junior officers, under the supervision of the chief of staff of the corps, are introduced into the secrets of beating an imaginary enemy with imaginary troops, but on the actual ground over which they travel.

Officers of the general staff have a chance for a somewhat quicker promotion in peace time, but no higher pay whatever.

The third staff corps are the engineers. There must naturally be a much greater number of engineers than what would be indispensable to furnish the officers of the thirteen engineer battalions of the North German army. But here also the practical duty with these battalions alternates with duties connected with estimating, building, repairing of fortifications, and the study of the art. The Prussian engineers had even be-

fore the Crimean war adapted their ideas to the visible increase of power and range of artillery, and had accordingly modified the two leading systems represented by the names of Vauban and Montalembert. Having been confirmed by the siege of Sebastopol, the principle not to show any masonry and to protract the defence by a work in the ditch called "caponiere," inaccessible during the first stages of the siege, is now almost universally acknowledged to be well founded.

There is an inspector-general of military education, with a few assistant officers, who has charge and command of all military schools, the corps of cadets, military academy, and others.

An inspector-general's department does not exist. Each commander is inspector of his troops, and is responsible for their condition to his superior.

## VI. ADMINISTRATIVE CORPS.

The principal feature of the administrative corps is that they are not composed of officers of the army, but of civil officers. With the exception of the chief of the department in the War Office (whom we would name quartermaster-general) and a few assistants of this officer, all purchasing, forwarding, and issuing officers are, to all intents and purposes, civilians. They wear uniform, and that markedly distinct, in war only, and exercise no military authority. The chief quartermaster of an army corps (corps-intendant), with his assistants and clerks, is under the orders of his commanding general. Should the latter issue orders which conflict with the regulations and instructions from the War Department, the "intendant" has to call the attention of the general to the fact; but if the general does not repeal his order, it is executed upon his responsibility; and so with every assistant post quartermaster. The officers of this corps are civilians, who enter upon this branch of military administration as young men, like others who engage in civil administration, and they are trained, and pass rigid professional examinations, like other civil officers of the government. Of course the army looks upon them as an indispensable nuisance, to be abused if anything goes wrong, to be thanked for nothing, and by way of a joke they call them "meal-worms." In fact, their thorough training, their perfect knowledge of their business, and the very strict control to which they are subjected, make them an exceedingly able body. The duties of quartermaster and commissary are jointly taken care of by this corps, with the assistance of the train-battalions, a strictly military body under command of officers of the army, trained for their business in peace times. The paymaster's business is partially attended to by the "intendant," so far as the issue of funds to the battalion paymasters is concerned. The battalion (cavalry regimental) paymaster is usually a former first sergeant or sergeant-major, who may get a brevet as second lieutenant. Each battalion has its own cash-box, with three different keys, one in the hands of the commanding officer, one in the keeping of the senior captain, and the third with the above-named paymaster. The paymaster estimates and presents his requisitions from month to month only. The cash-box is accessible only if the three officers meet, and the amount on hand never exceeds one month's pay for the battalion. Every ten days the amount needed is taken out, the two officers acting, so to say, as presidents of the bank, the paymaster as cashier and bookkeeper, and the money is paid over to the captains, who receipt and pay the company by their first sergeant, the soldiers having the amount entered in their separate little account-books. Officers receive pay every month, men every ten days, always in advance. Upon what a pittance Prussian soldiers and junior officers manage to live appears to us here almost incredible. The fact is that at least ninety per cent. of the soldiers are assisted by their families during their term of service, and the lieutenants could hardly do without some pocket-money from the "governor." But the army is looked upon as a national institution, which has to be maintained somehow or other, and it appears to nobody in any way as a concern to make money by; and those who enter the army as professional officers for life know that only after years of toil and short allowance will they reach a position yielding them sufficient to live upon.

Medical officers enjoy a position between the non-combatants and the officers. As they have so very often occasion to attend to their duties under fire, they are looked upon as standing nearer to the line officers than the other administrative officers.\* The material for the organization of the field corps, hospital and division hospital to each corps, are of course always ready with the medical director of the corps. The stretcher-bearers are organized separate military companies, and undergo training like all other corps, especially at the usual manoeuvres every fall. But in the medical department a great many things cannot be done before the moment has ac-

\* They enjoy assimilated military rank; officers of the "intendant's" corps do not.

tually arrived; and in no branch of the service is the difference between what is indispensable in peace time and needed in war so great as in the medical department. To accumulate medical stores and to have a reserve of medical officers in case of war is, in fact, all that can be done in preparation; and there will never be enough when most needed, especially if the war assumes so sanguinary a character or covers so small a space of ground as wars are apt to do now. Medical students are permitted if they choose to fulfil their military duty as assistant surgeons, with a view to their entering in war into the medical corps; but there will never be accommodations enough if 40,000 men get killed and wounded in one day's battle, as at Gravelotte.

All trains of an army corps are under command of the field officer commanding the train battalion. He receives his orders from the commanding general, through the chief of artillery as regards the reserve ammunition trains; through the "intendant" as regards provision trains, through the medical director as regards the ambulance trains. All these staff officers of course issue as a rule no orders except with the knowledge and consent of the chief of staff, who is the executive officer (this professionally nautical expression answers very well).

All these trains and other smaller institutions—like the telegraph and railroad parties—are represented on a small scale in peace, for the purpose of training and of attending to the administration and preservation of the stores. In fact, nobody in the Prussian army gets anything new to do or even to look at when war commences, until the bullets come—which, however, in the great war now going on, have been not new to the greater number of either officers or men.

C. v. H.

## CHRONICLE OF THE WAR.

## SEPTEMBER.

27. Strasbourg capitulates. General von Werder sends on the 28th the following despatch:

Capitulation of Strassburg just now, 2 o'clock at night, concluded by Lieutenant-Colonel von Leszczynski; 451 officers, 17,000 men, including the National Guards, surrender their arms. At 8 o'clock the gates of Strassburg will be occupied.

VON WERDER.

Strasbourg (or Strassburg, as its name now is) was approached August 11. Fire upon it began August 24. In the night of the 29th-30th August the first parallel was opened, being the beginning of the real siege. Two nights after, September 1-2, the second parallel was opened, and the third September 11-12. After the capitulation of Sedan the news was communicated to General Urich. A Swiss deputation which endeavored to bring out the old and feeble from the city carried the same information. It brought back about 800 persons. The commandant, however, continued firm. During the investment the south front of the citadel was several times attacked by infantry and field artillery in order to keep the garrison fully occupied.

From September 12 the siege progressed rapidly, the heavy artillery kept the city batteries silent, and the sappers pursued their way so rapidly that the glacis was crowned September 17. The discovery and unloading of two mines both aided the siege operations and prevented what might have been a long struggle with mines. Time was also gained by preventing the construction of batteries in the crown of the glacis by indirect or ricochet fire. The breaching shot employed for this purpose came for the first time in use. It belongs to the rifled 16-centimetre (6½ inches) cannon. After a practicable breach had been made at 1,000 paces in the 18-foot high masonry scarp of lunette 53, the engineers went by two covered ways to the water ditch of lunettes 52 and 53, blew in the 12-foot high masonry counterscarp before the latter by means of two mines, and built upon the mines a 20-foot wide dam across the water ditch, which was 60 feet wide, 4 to 8 feet deep. During the building of the dam the lunette was reconnoitred, found to be empty, and was entered and the guns spiked. September 15 there was a sortie of more than usual strength against Spore island, which had been occupied by the Germans. It was defended by Baden troops, assisted by the Kehl batteries. September 20 the dam was finished and the lunette definitely occupied. September 21 a bridge of casks was thrown over the ditch, 180 feet wide, 4 to 12 feet deep, of lunette 52. Although both the lunettes with their artillery had been abandoned, they were not occupied without suffering a very severe fire from the walls and outworks. September 24 the bombardment at length began in earnest; sixteen new batteries were finished and 146 rifled guns and 83 mortars were ready. Of the latter, the work of a new 21-centimetre (8½-inch) rifled mortar is described as particularly good. The bombardment was kept up vigorously until the 27th. At 5 P. M. on that day, during a fire from both sides, white flags suddenly appeared on the cathedral and two bastions. Firing ceased, and a French officer brought a letter from General Urich, offering to capitulate, "mercy or no mercy." Chief of Staff Lieutenant-Colonel von Leszczynski and Count Henckel von Donnersmarck were sent to Königssoffen, where at 2 o'clock at night the following capitulation was signed:

The royal Prussian Lieutenant-General von Werder, commander of the besieging corps before Strassburg, being desired by Lieutenant-General Urich, Governor of Strassburg, to cease military operations against the fortress, has agreed with him, in consideration of the honorable and brave defence of this place, to close the following capitulation:

Article 1. To-morrow, September 28, 1870, at 8 o'clock, Lieutenant-General Urich surrenders the citadel, the Austerlitz, Fisherman's, and National gates. At the same time the German troops will occupy these points.

Article 2. At 11 o'clock of the same day the French garri-

son, including the Mobile and National Guards, will leave the fortress by the National gate, march between lunette 44 and redoubt 37, and lay down their arms there.

Article 3. The troops of the line and Mobile Guards shall be prisoners of war, and will march away immediately with their baggage. The National Guards and francs-tireurs are free upon parole, and have to give up their arms at the mayor's up to 11 o'clock A. M. The lists of the officers of these troops will be given over to General von Werder at this hour.

Article 4. The officers and the officials holding rank with officers of all the troops of the French garrison of Strasbourg may leave for some place to be chosen by them when they give their parole of honor. The form of the same is affixed to this document. Those officers who do not sign this bond go with the garrison to Germany as prisoners of war. All the French military surgeons remain until further notice in their functions.

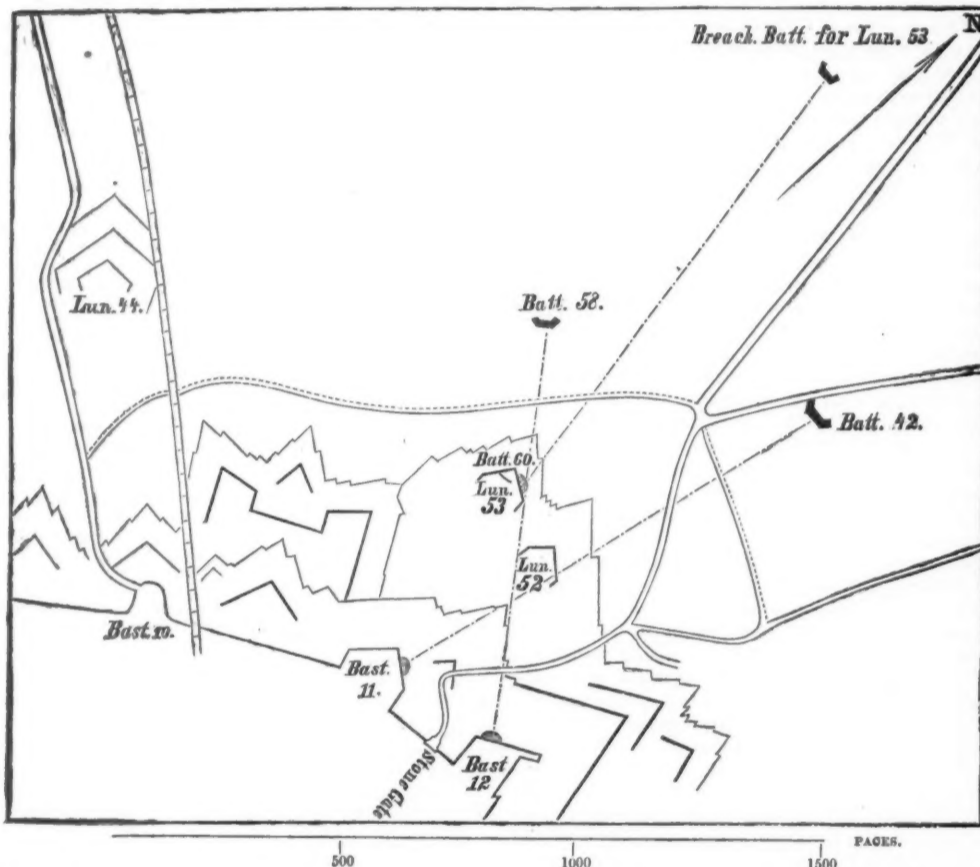
Article 5. Lieutenant-General Uhrich engages, immediately after the laying down of the arms is completed, to give over to the German officials all the military articles and military chests, etc., in proper order, by the proper officials. The officers and officials of both sides who are charged with this duty will be in the Broglie Place in Strasbourg at 12 o'clock of the 28th. The capitulation will be prepared and signed by the following representatives: by chief of staff of the besieging corps, Lieutenant-General von Leszczynski; by Captain and Adjutant Count Henckel von Donnersmarck, on the German side; and by Colonel Ducasse, commandant of Strasbourg, and Lieutenant-Colonel Mangin, sub-director of artillery, on the French side.

Signed at Mundolsheim, September 28, by

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL VON WERDER.

28. By this capitulation 17,111 men and 451 officers laid down their arms. At 8 o'clock the citadel and gates were occupied. At 11 o'clock a semicircle was formed before the glacis of lunette 44, General von Werder with his staff and all the generals in the centre.

POSITION OF THE BREACHING BATTERIES AT STRASBOURG.



After three hurrahs (German *hoch*) for the King, the French troops began to defile, General Uhrich, General Baral, Admiral Exelmann, and about fifty officers at their head. General von Werder dismounted to receive them. Soon after the troops came up, at first in poor order, afterwards in mere masses. The officers were no longer obeyed; the men were in part drunk, and threw their arms on the stones. Not until 3 P. M. was the defiling finished, order restored, and the city occupied. General von Werder entered with detachments from all arms. On the French side there were during the siege quite a number of sorties, though not very vigorous ones, and the character of the defence was really passive. It is historically noteworthy that the city had been in the hands of the French 189 years exact to within forty-eight hours.

The *Militär Wochenblatt* gives the following description of the injury done to the walls of Strasbourg by the German artillery, which, it says, was far greater than commonly reported; and also the sketch which we present of the breaching batteries employed against one part of the works:

"The principal works of the front of attack into which our troops were to force their way, the bastions 11 and 12, are converted into mere heaps—waste heaps, in which hardly the original lines are to be distinguished. A great amount of artillery material, mostly broken up, lies about, often buried in ruins and earth. A vaulted casemate in the salient angle of bastion 12 is completely destroyed in front, and the dividing wall in the same bastion mostly laid in ruins. The vault of the stone gate in the curtain of 11 and 12 is near its fall, and, in order to prevent this, has been almost entirely filled by the French with numerous bags of sand. In the masonry scarp of bastion 11 an eighty-foot wide and perfectly practicable breach has been produced by indirect fire.

The breach in bastion 12 is ready, with the exception of knocking down the earth still remaining, which was to take place shortly before the intended storm. Communication with these works has become almost entirely impossible on account of the mass of ruins. The lunettes lying in front of these bastions, namely, lunettes 53 and 52, have been so injured by our fire that the defenders could not remain there. Both works had necessarily been abandoned when our troops entered them. In lunette 53, which had a masonry wall, a practicable breach over the narrow ditch with very slight slope had been made under difficult circumstances. Lunette 44, which lies far in advance of the defenders' left wing, is, like bastions 11 and 12, almost completely destroyed; ruins of all kinds lie in confusion, the protecting walls are honeycombed, the redoubt, although protected by an especial wall, is opened, the gorge wall partly laid in ruins. The other collateral works have been more or less injured, according to their position and importance in reference to the attack; the communications with the fortress destroyed or made difficult; the barracks of the troops for the most part knocked to pieces; bomb proofs and other constructions partly demolished. In order to accomplish this, the fortress was assailed by about 200 guns, day and night, in a systematic manner, so that every attempt to repair thoroughly the damages, and put new weapons in position, had to be very quickly given up; indeed, the defenders, in face of this fire and in the later stages of the investment, were no longer able to keep sufficiently strong detachments in these works, and to maintain a continuous fire from them, so that the engineers were in a position occasionally, up to the last moment, even at the crowning, to press forward with the most rapid trenching. For the cause of this performance of the attacking artillery force, which exhibited a great superiority to the French, our admirable

again in condition to renew the artillery battle for a couple of hours. While now the garrison made the greatest efforts to recover the neglected opportunity to mount their guns, the attacking party labored unceasingly to complete its lines, as well by the construction of mortar batteries as by the addition of rifled batteries. The most distant batteries were advanced as fast as the progress of the trenches permitted, in order to increase their effect and make any effort of the hostile artillery as well as the defence generally impossible. To this end, the artillery followed the advance of the sap step by step up to the crowning of and into the captured works with mortars as well as with light rifled guns. Already on September 11 were the breaching batteries placed against lunette 53; and on the 12th battery 42 for the breaching of bastion 11 was built, followed later by battery 58 for breaching bastion 12. The batteries lay partly in the parallels and communications, and partly so covered by them that they were mostly undiscernible from the fortress, especially as the covered ways for the guns were soon replaced by flat mound-shaped constructions in the breaches. The last of the siege batteries was built in lunette 53, and was numbered 60; but as the batteries retained their old number after being moved forward, and the new constructions in case of removal were designated by the addition of *a, b, etc.*, the whole number of batteries erected was 68. At the capitulation, besides two rifled 21-centimetre experimental mortars and ten short rifled 24-pounders for breaching, there were more than a hundred other rifled guns, about forty heavy and forty 7-pound mortars, or in all towards two hundred guns in battery which were able to neutralize every effort to accomplish any useful defence of the more or less destroyed and indefensible works. The principal attack upon the fortress was supported by the fire from the siege batteries, which through the whole siege bombarded the east front of the fortress, and especially the citadel from Kehl. The working of these guns also was excellent, for they destroyed all the bombproofs in the citadel, hindered communication with the fortress, and made the assembly of large masses of troops in the citadel impossible. The principal attack was conducted in the beginning by twenty-nine Prussian heavy artillery companies, which were joined later by eight others, so that there were finally thirty-seven batteries at work."

During the regular siege eight different kinds of artillery were employed by the Prussian, and four by the Baden troops, 241 guns in all. Thirty were long rifled 24-pounders; 12 short rifled 24-pounders; 64 rifled 12-pounders; 20 rifled 6-pounders; 2 rifled 21-centimetre mortars; 19 50-pound, 20 25-pound, and 30 7-pound smooth-bore mortars. Besides these, the Baden troops employed 16 rifled 24-pounders, 16 rifled 12-pounders, 8 60-pound mortars, and 4 25-pound mortars.

During the bombardment the above-mentioned 241 guns cast 193,722 balls, shells, and projectiles of various kinds into the fortress. Of these, 162,600 were fired by the 197 Prussian, and 31,122 by the 44 Baden guns. The following list shows how the guns were employed: 28,000 shells were fired by the long rifled 24-pounders; 45,000 shells by the rifled 12-pounders; 8,000 shells by the rifled 6-pounders; 5,000 shrapnel shells by the rifled 24-pounders; 11,000 shrapnel shells by the rifled 12-pounders; 4,000 shrapnel shells by the rifled 6-pounders; 3,000 long shells by the 15-centimetre cannon; 600 long shrapnel shells by the 21-centimetre mortars; 15,000 50-pound bombs, 20,000 25-pound bombs, 23,000 7-pound bombs by the smooth mortars. The regular attack lasted 31 days, and on an average 6,249 were thrown every day, 269 every hour, and from 4 to 5 every minute. The losses of the garrison were 661, and of the people 261 were killed.

Close of a truce with Mézières which had been concluded immediately after Sedan, for the better service of the French and German wounded. Four telegraph lines from Paris to Rouen and toward the south found in the bed of the Seine and under the bank, and destroyed. King William reconnoitres the French lines from St. Denis to Fort Romainville.

THE FEES OF PENSION ATTORNEYS.

MR. DELANO, the new Secretary of the Interior, has made public the following decision:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
WASHINGTON November 11.

SIR: I have received from Horatio Woodman, Esq., of Boston, Mass., a letter bearing date the 7th inst., in which he appeals from your decision as to the fee to which he is entitled for his services in presenting the application of John H. Hanson for an invalid pension, No. 141,263. I have not deemed it necessary to send you the letter for a report upon the facts of the case, as I presume that he states them with substantial accuracy. The question he submits arises under the seventh section of the act, approved on the 8th day of July last (U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 16, page 193). He insists that, as no pension certificate has been issued to Mr. Hanson—although the proof was completed before that date—the case is still pending, and his agreement with his client for his fee should be recognized by your office. I am clearly of opinion that whenever a claim for pension has been filed and the testimony completed prior to the passage of said act, so as to justify your office in the allowance of a pension certificate, the agent or attorney's fee should be ten dollars and no more. I therefore decline to disturb your decision, as it confines Mr. Woodman to that amount, the maximum fee allowed under the act of 1864.

C. DELANO, Secretary.

A RETURN of the old soldiers in Chelsea Hospital, England, shows 80 Peninsular men, 53 Waterloo men; Holland, 5; America, 4; Nepal, 3; Burmah, 7; Bhurtpoor campaign, 2; China, 8; Afghanistan campaign of 1839, 11, and of 1842, 6; Scinde, 1; Gwalior campaign, 15; Sutlej, 18; Punjab, 19; Southern Africa, 7; the Crimea, 32; the Indian mutinies, 19 and New Zealand, 7, in the institution last January.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

"THE WISE IT CALL CONVEY."—The members of the National Guard have, of course, observed that this department of the JOURNAL furnishes the reporters of all the other journals of New York which discuss militia matters with nearly all their facts and a great part of their opinions. This compliment to our accuracy and good judgment is impaired a little, we must confess, by the almost uniform and universal failure of the appropriators (to put it mildly) of our labors to mention the source from which they abstract their information. But there is also an amusing side to this—"the wise it call convey"—business. The ingenious gentlemen who eulge their "Military Gossip," "Military Chit-Chat," or what not, from the columns of the JOURNAL, frequently fail to read us aright, and so fall into sad blunders; as for instance, this week, the *Herald* speaks of our abstract of the late muster returns (which it, of course, used without credit) as the "official report of the Inspector-General." As it was made up by ourselves, we can guarantee its general correctness; but we never presumed to call it the Inspector-General's "official report." Then, again, the same paper announces that General McQuade "shows his good sense in bucking against the present system, or rather fashion, of holding the inspections in spring." As these ceremonies have always, within our recollection, been held in the fall, we do not see the pertinence of the "present system" above referred to. Despite the announcement of the Inspector-General's disfavor, the members of the National Guard deem the spring the best and only proper season of the year for annual inspection, not the worst, as stated by the *Herald*, which should be more careful in its work of appropriating the JOURNAL's information.

THE PRESENT RECRUITING SEASON.—Since the annual inspection and muster of the troops of the First and Second divisions, there has been a very noticeable activity in recruiting in almost every organization, which, if continued, will undoubtedly make this one of the best recruiting seasons since the close of the war. The men now being recruited, as a rule, are of excellent classification, and just the material to give tone and life to the various component parts of these divisions. The National Guard during the past few years has stood the ordeal of constant expiration of terms of service, very few of its members re-enlisting; and the number of new members received during the same period have been few and far between. But the crisis, we trust, has now passed; and those organizations not showing a spirit to recruit to the standard should be either disbanded or consolidated with organizations of their own classification. It is a perfect farce to apply the term regiment to an organization numbering half a dozen companies, parading rarely over two hundred men, and showing little or no increase from year to year. Reduction or consolidation of these troops would exercise a healthy influence throughout the National Guard, and save the money of the State, county, and city governments.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.—Both before and since its annual inspection and muster strenuous and very successful efforts have been made to fill up the depleted ranks of this fine organization. These efforts, in the main, have centered on one of the companies, which for a long time past has been considered the weakest in the regiment, and at one period consolidation was necessary for even company drill purposes. This company, I by designation, and the "Meserole Grays" by recent adoption, during a portion of last season was without the proper attention of officers, and consequently became so reduced in numbers that permanent consolidation was talked of, and would undoubtedly have been consummated had not a fortunate change taken place in its management. This change occurred just prior to the regimental muster, and the happy result has been the reinforcement of the company to upward of sixty members, all men of excellent class, and therefore likely to make the company the best in the regiment, and, if the same spirit is continued, the largest and best drilled in the Second division. The questions naturally occur, How was this change effected? and how did this fierce recruiting spirit manifest itself? It was in this wise: The regimental organization is peculiarly local to the Eastern District of Brooklyn, and Company I is its only "foreign" or distant relation, its organization having been completed at Greenpoint, some considerable distance north of the armory; hence this company was designated the "Greenpoint company," and was known as much by that name as by its regimental letter designation. The company by some means enlisted the sympathies of the citizens of Greenpoint, and elected as its commander Mr. George W. Averell; as its first lieutenant, Mr. R. L. Roberts; and several others to the positions of sergeants, all of whom at the time were members of the Seventh Infantry, although in several instances not of long standing. Yet the influence of the Seventh was brought to bear in this, as in many similar instances, and, combined with energy and the proper spirit of all concerned, the ranks of the company soon began to fill, and in a few weeks more than trebled in numbers. Captain Averell is a young and influential citizen of the Point, and his efforts are heartily seconded by Lieutenant Roberts and the company. The company has secured recruits from a Christian source also, we learn, an entire Bible class having enlisted; it is now on the lookout for, and has already secured many members of a temperance society; and if it keeps on in this

way will eventually have more men than the regiment, and the regiment will either have to join the Greenpoint company, or the company form the nucleus of a new regimental organization from its own locality, which has, we think, a population of some 20,000 inhabitants. But all this, though perhaps feasible, is not likely for some time to come to be accomplished. On Thursday evening of last week the company made an independent parade through the streets of Greenpoint, and it was, taken all in all, the most successful event ever undertaken by perhaps any company of either division. The company, augmented by members from other companies, and headed by the regimental band and drum corps, left the armory at a little after 8 o'clock, and took the most direct route for Greenpoint. Here the company, which was divided into four platoons of twelve files front, under the immediate command of Lieutenant Roberts, was cordially received by a large concourse of spectators who lined the streets; and indeed all along the line of march, which was by no means short, the citizens displayed their interest by a profuse and effective illumination of their residences. The command finally halted in front of the residence of Captain Averell, Eckford street, formed three sides of a square, and, after giving cheers, followed by music by the band, listened to addresses from Brigadier-General Meserole, Colonel Austin, Captain Averell, Major Fisher of General Meserole's staff, Lieutenant Roberts, and others. Shortly after this the command and a large number of guests marched to the lecture room of the Methodist Episcopal Tabernacle, and were here offered a reception by the Ladies' Aid Society connected with this church. Tables reaching the length of the room were well filled with eatables of every description. Here the members and their friends enjoyed a substantial repast, being attended by many beautiful young ladies. Their presence in some cases increased, and in others diminished the appetites of the members; for some feasted their eyes at the expense of their stomachs. But, take them all in all, they made a good square meal. After the feast, which of course was temperate, came the rhetoric of the evening. Many addresses were made, each being followed by cheers and tootings of horns, which latter, in the words of the regimental surgeon, Dr. Pendleton, were altogether too many horns for a temperance party. The command was dismissed at the church shortly before midnight, having spent a very delightful evening.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.—The companies of this command are not only eminently social, but, what is better, are generally perfect in the details of military duties. None perhaps display more of these characteristics than the famous Company B. For years past it has become customary with the members to celebrate the date of the company organization, which occurred on the 11th of November, 1861, and these pleasant reunions have invariably been successful and looked forward to with increased interest from year to year. The number participating on these occasions seems rather to increase than diminish, and the number parading for duty on these anniversary occasions is really surprising. On Friday evening of last week the company celebrated the tenth anniversary of its organization by a supper given in the small drill-room at one time used as the gymnasium in connection with the armory. The room was tastefully decorated, and presented an attractive appearance, which was not at all lessened by the well-laden table, occupying one extremity of the room, prepared under the supervision of the famous *chef de cuisine* Crawford. The march to the supper room occurred at 9:30 o'clock, the members and guests quietly taking seats and awaiting the progress of events. Captain Cullen, the company commandant, shortly afterward made a welcoming speech, concluding by inviting those present to partake of the supper, which invitation they were not slow to accept. Then followed toasts and speeches by Colonel Porter, ex-Colonel Remmey, Mr. Jardine of the Twenty-second Veteran Association ex-Colonel Jilson of Providence "U. S. Train of Artillery," Lieutenant-Colonel Camp, Captain Cullen, and hosts of others. The intervening time was pleasantly passed by comic songs by Mr. Foster and the inevitable Thompson, both of whom were important contributors to the entertainment. The piano solos of Mr. Dodworth, the duets of Messrs Dodworth and Hertz—indeed, the whole musical portion of the programme—were most excellent. The speech of Colonel Porter was not of the usual "mutual admiration" kind which so often characterizes the remarks of speakers on these occasions, but was able, pungent, and contained suggestions which we trust will be followed by the officers and members generally. The pleasant affair was continued in the usual way until a late hour.

On the evening previous to the above entertainment, at the regular monthly meeting of Company H, Captain Dunnele Van Schaick was presented by Mr. Charles D. Folsom, on behalf of the members, with a very artistic bronze clock, with side accompaniments, valued in all at several hundred dollars. The captain, we learn, is shortly to resign celibacy, and the members, taking time by the forelock, surprised him with the above memento of their regard. The members were afterward handsomely entertained by their captain, and the whole affair was pleasantly managed throughout.

SECOND BRIGADE.—A General Court-martial is ordered to convene at the armory of the Sixth regiment Infantry on Thursday, December 8, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the trial of such delinquencies and deficiencies of officers of this brigade as may be brought before the court. Detail for the court: Colonel Frank W. Sterry, Sixth regiment, president; Cap-

tain William Krumwiede, Fifth Infantry; Captain George Strippel, Eleventh Infantry. Major Philip F. Smith, judge-advocate. Commandants of regiments are directed to forward a list of delinquents to the judge-advocate, at No. 150 Canal street.

SIXTY-NINTH INFANTRY.—The following changes are announced in this command: Sergeant John J. Moran, commissioned first lieutenant, and Sergeant Dennis McCarthy commissioned second lieutenant, both of Company C. Sergeant John Farrington, Company E, has been reduced to the ranks for disobedience of orders. Quartermaster-Sergeant Thos. O'Brien, Company E, has likewise been reduced to the ranks for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. The following resignations have been accepted, and honorable discharges will be delivered on compliance with rules governing the Board of Officers: Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Hargous and Captain John Stacom, Company B; First Lieutenant Thomas J. Flannery, Company E. Colonel Cavanagh says, in this connection: "In parting with Colonel Hargous, we feel that the regiment is deprived of the services of a true friend and an able executive officer, to whom, for his untiring energy and many favors, we feel greatly indebted. Captain John Stacom and Lieutenant Flannery will also prove a great loss to this regiment." The commandant also announces "that the efforts being made to fill the ranks must not slacken. Every member must remember that the renown and glory gained by this regiment during its glorious career the service of our country is at stake, and must be preserved."

CHEVRONS.—In many of the organizations of the National Guard forces of this and other States there exists an apparent difference of opinion relative to the mode of wearing chevrons. The "non-coms" of the different organizations of the First and Second divisions—if we may except the "supernumeraries" of the Ninth Infantry—as a general rule, conform to the regulations and customs of the service in this regard; but it is apparent from the following, taken from a recent issue of the *Philadelphia Republic*, that a change has been suggested in the Pennsylvania National Guard to wear these chevrons with the point upward or reversed. In an answer to a correspondent the *Republic* gives a historical view of chevrons generally, which we quote:

"Q. M. S." is informed that the only proper way that the chevron should be worn is with its united point up. The U. S. marines wear them that way, while the land forces wear them reversed or point down. This difference between the two arms of the service was the result of an accident, and was never authorized by a legitimate order of the Government, and hence we claim that the First and Fourth regiments are correct in wearing the chevron with its point up. When war was declared with Mexico, this country at once recruited and organized its Army. The Navy was, and for a long time had been, much stronger in proportion than the Army. In equipping this new-made Army, it was found that the marines had an excess of clothing, which was transferred to the War Department and issued to the land force. This uniform consisted of a light blue kersey jacket and trousers, and, including cap and accoutrements, was identical with the uniform worn by the marines; but this similarity was not observed until both arms of the service were together disembarked upon the shores of Mexico; and, as both arms were to operate together, it was first then, and on account of this circumstance only, found necessary to create a distinction by which each should have a separate identity. This, however, was impracticable in a satisfactory degree, owing to various circumstances that prevailed at that time; so the only change that was effected was the reversing the chevrons worn by the land forces, and, from that time to the present, they have remained as changed. It is an absurdity to call this device a chevron; its inverted position destroys its character completely. It more probably represents a sectional view of a hog's trough than any other thing we can liken it to. A chevron represents the rafters of a building; the united ends are uppermost, of course. To reverse this point of connection they would in no manner represent rafters of a building. There never existed a necessity for this change. A substitution of opposite colors to distinguish the difference, as has since been adopted, would have answered the purpose much better, and the chevron could have been retained. The origin of the chevron is as old as that of heraldry, to which it belongs. It is significant and distinct in its character, and by the laws of heraldry is found only upon the escutcheons of such as have added to or aided in building up their national domains. The honor of wearing this characteristic device has been very appropriately accorded to the armies of all civilized nations, but upon none other than ours will it be found reversed and meaningless. Therefore, in reply to "Q. M. S.," we have no hesitation in saying that the uniform committees of the First and Fourth regiments have displayed, not only common sense, but a clear conceptional knowledge of their duty, in restoring to its proper condition the ancient and honorable chevron.

THE ALBANY JACKSON CORPS.—Probably few cities display more independent military spirit than the city of Albany, N. Y. Within the past few years old organizations, which during the war of the Rebellion had become almost extinct, have been resurrected, and have again "taken the field," prepared to dazzle the eye more than ever with the gorgeousness of their uniforms. We have frequently spoken of these organizations in the JOURNAL, and in some instances have given brief accounts of their historic character. Among these we may mention "Burgess," "Zouaves," "Jackson," and other corps hailing from the capital of the State, whose members are composed generally of the most influential citizens in the city. There is considerable "play soldier" spirit about these organizations, and few if any conform, as independent organizations, to the present system of National Guard service, or the tactics now in vogue. Still, there is no apparent harm in these semi-occasional displays, and we rather advocate the formation of these veteran corps as the helping hand that tends to keep alive old associations, and

increases the military enthusiasm of the times, which after the war for a short time lagged. A correspondent sends us the following description of the recent parade of the "Jackson Corps" of Albany:

ALBANY, N. Y., November 12, 1870.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The "Jackson Corps," an independent military organization of this city, similar to the "Burgess Corps," on Monday, the 7th inst., paraded in full dress for the first time, having just received its new and showy uniforms. These uniforms are doubtless one of the finest, neatest, and most tasty ever donned in this or any other city, resembling those worn by Austrian generals, and consisting of a canary-colored coat, with sky-blue trousers and bearskin shakos. The corps turned out very strong, and presented a magnificent appearance, as it marched down State street, company front, its large staff, in very attractive uniforms, in front. A peculiar feature of the parade was that the staff officers marched with drawn swords, which certainly improved the soldierly appearance of the staff, and created considerable discussion among military men here. It is considered an innovation on old customs. Yet many agree with the adjutant, Lieutenant A. H. Wands (who has been for many years an officer of the Regular Army), that it is proper, and more soldierly than the old custom. The captain (James McFarland) is the oldest commissioned officer now in the Militia of this State, and a thorough disciplinarian, and is working hard to make the "Jackson Corps" an ornament to Albany, and a source of pride to her citizens.

A full and excellent band of twenty-two pieces have just been elected members of this corps, and at its next parade the unusual spectacle will be presented of an independent company parading with a first class band of its own.

ALBANIAN.

The sword, in fact, in times of peace, is merely a badge of authority, and its use is chiefly in saluting; therefore, on all occasions of parade, except for review, custom and usage render it necessary for staff officers, with the exception of chiefs, to parade with their swords sheathed. *Vide* paragraphs 749 and 751, General Regulations, State of New York, which we quote:

Paragraph 749—"All staff officers draw their swords and salute at review, both when the battalion is brought to a present and when passing the reviewing officer."

Paragraph 751—"In columns of manoeuvre, and on route, the adjutant is the only officer of the regimental staff, and the officer acting as assistant adjutant-general, and the aides-de-camp, are the only officers of the division and brigade staffs who draw their swords."

The staff of the Jackson Corps and its adjutant were wrong in this particular; and we trust this will settle the disputed point among Albany military critics.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.—As announced in our last issue, this command propose holding a series of what are termed "social concerts," to take place at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, Brooklyn, on the evenings of the following dates: November 30, December 22, and January 17, to be followed on the 21st of February by a grand reception, to be given at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. These concerts are termed social for the reason that it is the intention to make them informal in character—occasions when the members, their families and friends, can meet socially, and become better acquainted, thus aiding the progress and success of the regiment. The concerts begin at 8 o'clock, and the programme terminates at 12, closing with a limited number of dances. The tickets "admit a gentleman and ladies. *En uniforme.*" Query—Are civilians and ladies also to appear in uniform on these occasions?

The drum corps attached to this command, Drum-Major Smith commanding, held its second annual reception and ball at the Portland avenue arsenal, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening last. The usually bare walls of the building were rendered attractive in appearance by a profuse display and an artistic arrangement of bunting; and this, aided by effective gaslights and handsome toilets, gave the arsenal a very attractive appearance. The attendance was not excessively large; still the room was comfortably filled, and the whole affair was pleasantly managed throughout, reflecting credit on the corps and its commander. The music was furnished by the regimental band, and was almost irresistible; the floor therefore was well filled with dancers until a late hour. The attendance of officers and members of the regiment was large, and the ball a happy and pecuniary success.

The following are the names of the various committees having the reception in charge, all of whom performed well their duties: Committee of Arrangements—C. Ackerman, chairman; G. Boyd, H. Morrison, J. Serene, W. E. Smith; floor manager, Drum-Major John M. Smith, assisted by Ed. McIntyre, C. Brown, E. Hanshaw, W. Johnston, T. Petit, S. Barnett, C. Fink, A. Johnson, A. Kellock, I. Sloo, H. Smith. Reception Committee—C. Ackerman, Jesse Mills, Lawrence Harris.

SIXTH INFANTRY.—A court-martial for the trial of delinquencies and deficiencies in this command, with Lieutenant-Colonel Charles M. Schieffelin as president, is ordered to convene at the armory on Tuesday, December 6, at 4 o'clock P. M. Commandants of companies are directed to prepare consolidated returns of delinquencies and deficiencies in their respective commands, and forward same to headquarters on or before the 25th inst.; also to appear before the court at the time and place above mentioned to verify their returns. Attention is called to the several paragraphs of the Military Code, and to extracts from Division Orders, which for the convenience of members have been printed separately upon cards for distribution. The following appointments are announced in orders: George Herbst, standard-bearer, reappointed; Louis C. Philibert, drum-major, vice Bauer, retired. Colonel Sterry, in announcing the retirement of

Drum-Major William Bauer, states "that he, the drum-major, having held that position for a long term of years with honor to himself and his corps, and now leaves it for reasons beyond his control, the commandant takes this opportunity of extending his thanks; and as an especial mark of esteem for his faithful services it is ordered that his name be retained upon the honorary roll of his corps, and also that at every parade his name be placed on the pay roll as honorary drum-major, drawing full pay." The colonel commanding, on his own as well as on behalf of the field and staff officers, expresses to the members who paraded on the 23th ult. his sincere thanks for the excellent exhibition of the *esprit de corps* now pervading the command, and assures the members that a continuance of that feeling cannot fail to place this regiment in the front rank as regards appearance and discipline. In accordance with its usual custom, this regiment will parade in full uniform, on Friday, the 25th inst., in honor of "Evacuation Day." Roll call of companies at the armory at half-past one o'clock P. M. Field and staff (mounted) will report to the commandant at his residence, and band (and drum corps to the adjutant at the armory at the same time. The several companies of this command are directed to assemble at the regimental armory in full uniform, for battalion drill, as follows: Companies I, D, B, F, and K, on Monday evening, the 21st inst.; Companies C, H, A, and E, on Tuesday evening, the 22d inst. Roll call each evening at 8 o'clock.

FIRST CAVALRY.—A regimental court-martial for this command is appointed, to consist of Lieutenant-Colonel John Madden. The court will convene at the regimental armory on the 28th inst. at 8 o'clock P. M. This court will try all offences, delinquencies, and deficiencies of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates that shall have occurred in this regiment, as also in the Troop of Washington Greys, and separate Troop of Cavalry. The November quarterly meeting of the Board of Officers will take place on Tuesday, November 15, at the armory, 37 and 39 Bowery, at 8 o'clock P. M. It is requested that every officer should be present to consult in regard to the new uniforms and hats.

The following is the return of the inspection of this command held at the State Arsenal on the 30th ult.:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	8	4	12
Company A.....	39	21	60
Company B.....	43	15	48
Company C.....	35	6	41
Company D.....	34	11	45
Company E.....	12	21	33
Company F.....	39	27	66
Company G.....	55	5	60
Company K.....	38	10	48
Total.....	303	120	423

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

General Orders from the headquarters Second division announce the following appointments upon the staff of the major-general commanding: Colonel Ira L. Beebe, chief of artillery; Captain Francis E. Dodge, aide-de-camp.....Adjutant Wm. H. Murphy, of the Twelfth Infantry, First brigade, First division, to whom the National Guard is already especially indebted for improvements in blanks and the arrangement of headquarter books, has recently devised a curious and rapid manner of receiving parade reports. By this new method company commanders can render a correct report of the number present and absent on the ground, thus enabling adjutants to make up their reports without the usual delay of awaiting morning reports from company officers, many of whom cannot find time to proceed to headquarters the day after a drill or parade. The form is arranged on a small card, and has already been adopted by several regiments in both divisions.....The Ninth Infantry proposes having theatrical performances when its reconstructed armory is finished. The dramatic company is to be composed of *bona fide* members of the regiment, and the stage and other appurtenances will, we learn, be purchased from the Seventy-first Infantry, which organization does not propose removing this portion of its equipments to the (late) Thirty-seventh armory. These dramatic performances should be introduced in every organization. As to the Ninth, with all its facilities, it should make an excellent exhibition.....The Seventy-first Infantry proposes parading on Evacuation Day. This and the Sixth Infantry are the only independent parades we learn of at this time.....The Seventh have not decided upon the pattern or calibre of its breech-loaders. The Remington will undoubtedly be accepted, but not those delivered into the hands of the members at the present time, which, we learn, are altered Springfield, and altogether too unwieldy for the use of the men, who find the execution of the manual almost impossible with the guns now in hand. The companies will therefore resume the muzzle-loaders until they get the new Remington pattern.....A French company of the Fifty-fifth Infantry is doing guard duty at the French fair now in progress at the new Seventy-first armory for the relief of the families of the dead and wounded in the European war.....The new armory of the Twelfth is almost finished; but that of the Eighth is *in statu quo*. Why is this? We fear energy is somewhere lacking in the latter regiment.....Colonel Beebe, chief of ordnance on the staff of the Second division commander, contemplates again assuming command of the celebrated Eleventh brigade howitzer battery, which, through unforeseen events, has lost ground since his appointment on the above staff. Captain Beebe, the present commander of

the battery, soon after his election unfortunately broke his leg, which necessitated the command devolving upon the first lieutenant, whose experience was not of a character to secure confidence on the part of the members. They therefore soon lost their interest, which it seems can only be restored by its old commander again assuming control. To accomplish this, the battery lose a Cannon, but capture a colonel.

#### CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, NOV. 1, 1870. }  
The following-named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the N. G. S. N. Y. during the month of October, 1870:

#### STAFF OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Brigadier-General Albert Steinway, commissary-general of subsistence, with rank from October 4, vice William Seebach, deceased.

Colonel Herrman Uhl, aide-de-camp, with rank from October 5. Original.

#### FIRST DIVISION.

Colonel J. Henry Liebenau, inspector, with rank from September 24, vice W. H. Lawrence, failed to qualify.

Colonel Henry S. Kearney, engineer, with rank from September 24, vice Vanderbilt Allen, removed from State.

Captain Thomas Fairgrieve, aide-de-camp, with rank from September 24, vice James Fairgrieve, resigned.

Major John Mehan, aide-de-camp, with rank from October 11, vice Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., resigned.

#### SECOND DIVISION.

Captain Francis E. Dodge, aide-de-camp, with rank from October 17, vice H. H. Hogins, resigned.

#### THIRD BRIGADE.

John Howard Gray, quartermaster, with rank from September 14, vice R. M. Carrington, resigned.

#### SIXTEENTH BRIGADE.

Orren G. Staples, commissary of subsistence, with rank from September 26, vice Alfred J. Case, promoted.

#### NINETEENTH BRIGADE.

Henry W. Reynolds, quartermaster, with rank from September 10. Original.

John C. Taylor, aide-de-camp, with rank from September 10. Original.

#### FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Peter Biegel, captain, with rank from June 29, vice Geo. Landwehr, resigned.

Thomas Daw, captain, with rank from June 28, vice Michael Fitzsimmons, resigned.

Henry Reimer, second lieutenant, with rank from June 6, vice John F. Meyer, resigned.

Henry Brockhausen, second lieutenant, with rank from May 13, vice Henry Abel, resigned.

John Henry Prehn, second lieutenant, with rank from June 17, vice Martin Esselgroth, resigned.

John Deering, second lieutenant, with rank from June 28, vice James McGee, resigned.

John A. Frigge, first lieutenant, with rank from July 20, vice Henry Kneble, resigned.

#### THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Philip Meid, first lieutenant, with rank from June 23, vice Benedict Fisher, resigned.

John H. Honeck, second lieutenant, with rank from June 16, vice Henry Berge, deceased.

John F. N. Koster, captain, with rank from September 5, vice Diederick Runne, resigned.

#### SECOND BATTALION OF CAVALRY, TWENTY-FOURTH BRIGADE.

Lorenzo D. Barker, first lieutenant, with rank from September 23, vice J. B. Conklin, resigned.

George Schemel, second lieutenant, with rank from September 23, vice L. D. Barker, promoted.

#### FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Melville B. Clark, quartermaster, with rank from October 7, vice John Howard Gray, promoted.

#### THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Edward Patterson, captain, with rank from August 30. Original.

Thomas Birdsall, first lieutenant, with rank from August 30. Original.

Caleb W. Storm, second lieutenant, with rank from August 30. Original.

#### SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Anton Schneider, first lieutenant, with rank from September 23, vice John Schutz, resigned.

George S. Miller, quartermaster, with rank from September 15, vice Francis I. Geis, Jr., resigned.

Abraham Schenfield, adjutant, with rank from September 15, vice Abraham Schenfield, resigned.

#### SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Thomas Barrington, second lieutenant, with rank from September 2, vice Lewis P. Tibbals, resigned.

#### TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Charles A. Lansing, second lieutenant, with rank from August 29, vice Lucien Barnes, resigned.

Edward F. Reilley, captain, with rank from September 20, vice William T. Burn, resigned.

Sylvanus C. Curran, second lieutenant, with rank from September 29, vice Stephen H. Griffin, resigned.

#### ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Augustus Funk, colonel, with rank from September 6, vice Henry Lux, resigned.

#### TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Jared M. Oakley, quartermaster, with rank from September 20, vice De Witt G. Ray, resigned.

#### THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Frank S. Hubbard, quartermaster, with rank from October 7, vice O. G. Staples, promoted.

#### SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Charles N. Swift, captain, with rank from August 23, vice T. H. B. Simmons, resigned.

Charles F. De Borst, first lieutenant, with rank from August 23, vice N. Woodhull Smith, resigned.

#### NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Leon C. Densar, first lieutenant, with rank from August 20, vice F. Snyder, resigned.

## INTERESTING TO LADIES.

ALMOST seven years of constant use of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine has yielded me perfect satisfaction with its performance. Five minutes of time was once lost in correcting a slight disarrangement of its working parts; with that exception it has never been out of order, or in any respect failed of its promise. I had previously used, of other machines, three different kinds, and for the varieties of work required for family use, I have found none equal to the Grover & Baker. It is especially superior in the elasticity of the stitch, the ease with which it is operated, the speed of performance, and its reliability for immediate use.

Mrs. B. B. HOTCHKIN.

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## FACTS FOR THE LADIES.

On the 14th of February, 1854, my husband made me a present of a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. For nearly fifteen years it has done its work (hundreds, yes, thousands of dollars' worth), and in this day as perfect a sewer as when I first got it. It has never been the least out of repair. During the war I kept one needle in constant use, and I have more than half the original dozen of needles given with the machine on its purchase.

The Adoption of all late improvements evinces a determination to keep the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, where it ever has been—in the front rank of New England hotels.

## BIRTHS.

STREET.—At Camp Bidwell, Cal., October 8, 1870, a daughter to Emily H. and Lieutenant H. L. Street, First U. S. Cavalry.

California papers please copy.

## MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

ESKRIDGE—STEVENS.—On Thursday evening, October 27, at Portland, Oregon, by the Rev. John W. Hudson, Captain R. I. Eskridge, U. S. A., to Miss Sue, daughter of the late General I. L. Stevens.

BATES—BAKER.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on the evening of Thursday, October 27, by the Rev. Sidney Corbett, Captain KINZIE BATES, First U. S. Infantry, to Miss SALLIE M. BAKER, of Quincy, Illinois.

COLLADAY—HARRISON.—In St. Louis, on Tuesday, November 8, at the residence of Dr. M. Martin, by Rev. Father Brennan, Lieutenant SAMUEL B. COLLADAY, U. S. A. to SALLIE B. HARRISON, daughter of Judge William P. Harrison, of Hannibal, Mo. (No cards.)

## DIED.

LONG.—On the 9th inst., at Philadelphia, after a long and painful illness, ROBERT H. LONG, late Chief Engineer U. S. Navy.

"Take him for all in all, he was a man."

ARMSTRONG.—At New York city, on October 24, 1870, HOPE ARMSTRONG, only child of Mrs. and Lieutenant W. W. Armstrong, U. S. A., aged four months.

## BALL, BLACK &amp; CO.,

565 and 567 BROADWAY,

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ARE IMPORTERS OF

## WATCHES

From all the Principal Manufacturers in Europe, and

AGENTS FOR ALL

AMERICAN MOVEMENTS,

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AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Packages sent per express, allowed to be opened and selections made.

## ICE MACHINES,

FOR

ARMY AND NAVY USES, FOR OFFICERS' MESSES, AND HOSPITALS,

costing from \$25 to \$250 each, producing from FIVE POUNDS to TWO HUNDRED POUNDS per hour. Are not likely to get out of order, worked by hand and can be used by any servant. Will make ice in any temperature, and costs only the labor necessary to work it.

Hospital Surgeons ordering them, the cost will be allowed by the auditing officer of the Army Medical Bureau.

Fuller information will be furnished on application.

THOMAS I. RAE,

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Life Insurance for the Army and Navy Without Extra Rates.

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GENTLEMEN'S DRESS, and UNIFORMS for OFFICERS of the Army and Navy; directions for measuring sent by mail. A choice selection of fashionable goods always on hand.

Prices low, and reduced with the cost of material and labor.

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ISSUES EVERY APPROVED DESCRIPTION OF LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES on selected lives, returning all surplus earnings OVER THE ACTUAL COST OF INSURANCE EQUALLY AMONG THE INSURED.

All Policies are STRICTLY NON-FORFEITABLE AFTER THE FIRST PAYMENT, so that the insured receive the full benefit of every dollar paid to the Company. For example: A life policy issued at the age of 37 would continue in force after one annual premium for 2 years and 20 days.

TWO annual premiums for 4 years and 47 days.

FOUR annual premiums for 8 years and 98 days.

One-third the premium may remain unpaid as a loan.

No notes required.

Thirty days' grace allowed in payment of Premiums.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY INSURED WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

A special Guaranty Fund of \$100,000 deposited with the Insurance Department of New York.

No restrictions upon residence or travel in any part of the world.

Insurance on a single life taken to the amount of \$20,000.

The Company issues certificates, whenever desired, agreeing to purchase its policies at their surrender value, which, when accompanied by the policy duly transferred, are negotiable, and may be used as collateral security for loans.

No extra premium charged for occupation, except those of a peculiarly hazardous character.

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In fact, every good, equitable and liberal feature of the best Life Companies has been adopted by the Great Western Mutual Life Ins. Co. of New York.

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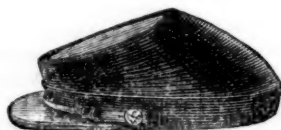
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## Military Goods.

No. 104 TREMONT STREET,

BOSTON.

## ATTENTION BATTALION

ATTENTION TO ORDERS!

GENERAL ORDERS No. —I. The Commander-in-Chief deeming it for the interests of the men under his command to know how they can, during the fall and winter, make themselves more than usually comfortable, especially on the outposts, calls their attention to the fact that they can do so by wearing CAPTAIN HAMILTON E. SMITH'S PATENT PERFORATED BUCKSKIN UNDERGARMENTS, as they are the greatest preserver of health known and the best preventer of coughs and colds extant.

II. The men will, upon receipt of this order, provide themselves with full suits, and report to these headquarters for further instructions. They are worn over the ordinary underclothing, and wash as readily as flannels.

III. Prices for 1870.—Shirts, \$6; drawers, \$6; vests, \$4. By command of

Andrus Bros. & Adams,

American Express building, 55 to 61 Hudson st., New York.

FORT HAMILTON, NEW YORK HARBOR,

October 31, 1870.

PROPOSALS in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned until 11 o'clock A. M., November 30, 1870, for supplying Fresh Beef to the troops at this post. The said beef must be fresh, of a good marketable quality (neck, shank, and kidney tallow to be excluded), in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, and to be delivered at this post free of cost in such quantities as may be from time to time required, and on such days as the commanding officer shall designate, not exceeding four times a week.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be delivered under this agreement, shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of fore quarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hook joint.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS in duplicate will also be received by the undersigned up to the same hour and date above mentioned, for supplying commissioned officers and their families at this post, or supplied therefrom, with such Choice Fresh Beef as they may from time to time require, such as sirloin and porter-house steak, standing ribs or ribs roast.

These contracts to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General of Subsistence may direct, commencing on the first day of January, 1871, and subject to the approval of the commanding-general of the Department of the East.

A deposit of fifty dollars shall accompany each proposal, which shall be returned to the owners after the bids are opened, except that of the lowest responsible bidder or firm, whose money will be returned after the first satisfactory delivery of fresh beef for issue to the troops as ordered on the contract.

In case of failure or deficiency in the quality or quantity of the fresh beef stipulated to be delivered, then the Commissary at Fort Hamilton shall have power to supply the deficiency by purchase, and the contractor will be charged with the difference of cost.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of five thousand dollars, signed also by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.

The Proposals will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., on the thirtieth day of November, 1870, at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, at which time and place bidders are requested to be present.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Beef," and addressed to R. M. HALL, Quartermaster First Artillery, and A. C. S., Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor.

FORT COLUMBUS, NEW YORK HARBOR,

November 3, 1870.

PROPOSALS in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned, until 11 o'clock A. M., December 3, 1870, for supplying

## FRESH BEEF

to the troops at this depot and those stationed at New York City.

The said beef must be fresh, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters (neck, shank and kidney tallow to be excluded), and to be delivered at this post free of cost, in such quantity as may be from time to time required by and on such days as the commanding officer shall designate, not exceeding four times per week.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be delivered under this agreement shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of forequarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hook joint.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, in duplicate will also be received by the undersigned up to the same hour and date above mentioned for supplying commissioned officers and their families stationed at this post or supplied therefrom, with such Choice Fresh Beef as they may from time to time require, such as sirloin and porter-house steak, standing ribs, or ribs roast.

These contracts to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, commencing on the first day of January, 1871, and subject to the approval of the commanding General of the Department of the East.

In case of failure or deficiency in the quality or quantity of the fresh beef stipulated to be delivered, then the Commissary at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, shall have the power to supply the deficiency by purchase, and the contractor will be charged with the difference of cost.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of five thousand dollars, signed also by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.

The proposals will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., on the third day of December, 1870, at the office of the A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, at which time and place bidders are requested to be present.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Beef," and addressed to R. G. RUTHERFORD, Second Lieutenant Twelfth U. S. Infantry, A. C. S.

## REPEATING FIRE-ARMS.

THE WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., having bought all the Patent Rights, Machinery, Tools, Fixtures and Finished Arms, of the late SPENCER REPEATING RIFLE CO., are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of the Spencer Repeating Fire Arms, or the Winchester Repeating Arms, in large quantities, and we offer for sale, viz.

5,000	Winchester Repeating Muskets.
5,000	" " Carbines.
5,000	" " Sporting Rifles.
2,000	Spencer " Muskets.
30,000	" " Carbines.
500	" " Sporting Rifles.
2,000	Jooslyn Single Breech-loading Carbines.
Metallic Cartridges of all sizes, by	
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.	
New Haven, Conn.	

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## MILITARY GOODS

FULL DRESS CAPS, EPAULETS, FATIGUE CAPS, AND ALL KINDS OF EQUIPMENTS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF VARIOUS STATES CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.

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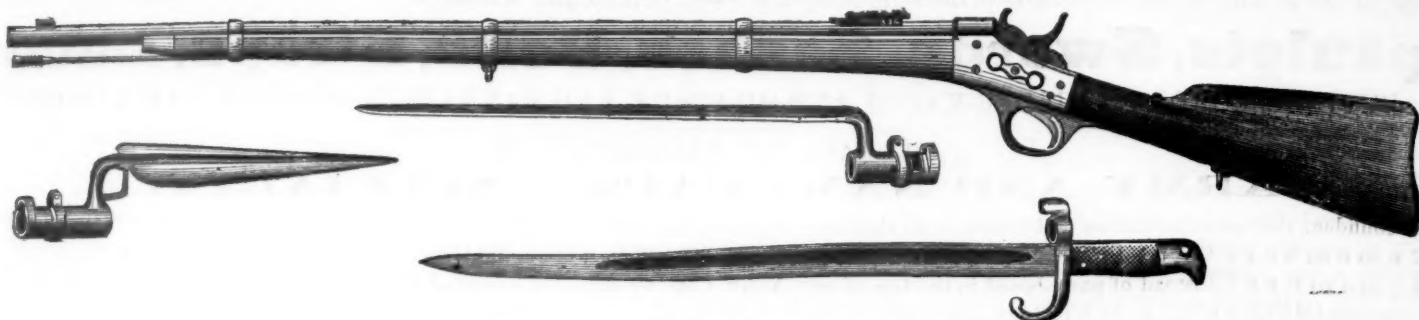
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## REMINGTON CELEBRATED BREECH-LOADING ARMS.

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Reasonable terms made with Dealers for furnishing the new arm or transforming Muzzle-loaders for Militia purposes.  
A UNIFORM SYSTEM AND CALIBRE FOR RIFLES, CARBINES, AND PISTOLS.

### For Military and Sporting Purposes.

300,000 REMINGTONS IN THE HANDS OF TROOPS.

ADOPTED BY THE UNITED STATES NAVY, AND MANY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

RECOMMENDED AS FIRST BY ST. LOUIS ARMY BOARD, MAJOR-GENERAL SCHOFIELD, PREST-AND REPORT FULLY CONCURRED WITH BY GENERAL

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EXTRACT.—"Considering all the elements of excellence and cost of manufacture, the board are unanimously and decidedly of the opinion that the REMINGTON is the BEST system for the Army of the United States."—Report of the St. Louis Army Board, June 10, 1870.

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NONE OF THE CARTRIDGES FURNISHED BY THE UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO. MISSED FIRE IN THE REMINGTON GUNS AT THE TRIAL BY THE ST. LOUIS BOARD.

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CELEBRATED WILLIAM GREENER GUN.  
FINE BREECH, AND MUZZLE-LOADING SHOTGUNS.

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ARMY and NAVY GOODS "Conforming to U. S. Regulation."

FINE GOLD EPAULETS, CAP ORNAMENTS, LOOPS, LACES, AND HAT CORDS. SWORDS, SASHES, AND BELTS. ARMY CLOTHES OF ALL COLORS.

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BEST AND SAFEST BREECH-LOADER OF THE AGE.

ADOPTED BY SWITZERLAND, CANADA, SPAIN, ROUMANIA, AND IN A MODIFIED FORM BY ENGLAND.

Recommended for adoption in the United States Army by the Springfield Board, out of 65 competitors, (including the Remington, Sharps, etc., etc.) the language of the Board being:

"The Peabody Gun is Undeniably the Best Arm for the Use of Troops."

Second Board convened at Washington confirmed this decision. Can be fired fifteen to twenty times per minute.

No accidents, no blowing open the breech, no misfires, no difficulty in extracting cartridge shells, as in certain other much vaunted arms. (See Report of U. S. Board, lately convened at St. Louis—on file at our office—and General Dyer's Chief of Ordnance, severe comments on, and non-concurrence in their decision.)

CARBINES and SPORTING RIFLES on hand. Transformations of Springfields, and Enfields, to the PEABODY system effected with great despatch and economy. Entire breech mechanism consists of but eight parts.

PEABODY RIFLE COMPANY, MARSHALL F. BENTON, SPECIAL AGENT. No. 29 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.

## The Gatling Battery Gun.

THE ORIGINAL OF MITRAILLEUSES.

Superior in Simplicity, Precision, and Range to either of the European "Machine Guns" suggested by it; discharging from two to four hundred shots per minute, with extreme accuracy, and greater penetration than shells from ordinary field artillery, at equal distances. The most efficient engine for the suppression of riots in cities.

For particulars regarding the above most important addition to modern ordnance, which is now being ordered by many European States, apply to the special agent for the Gatling Gun Company,

CHAS. H. POND,

No. 179 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL AGENT FOR

REMINGTON'S CELEBRATED BREECH-LOADING ARMS,

Recommended by the Army Commission recently convened at St. Louis, as being the First in order of Merit of all arms presented for trial.

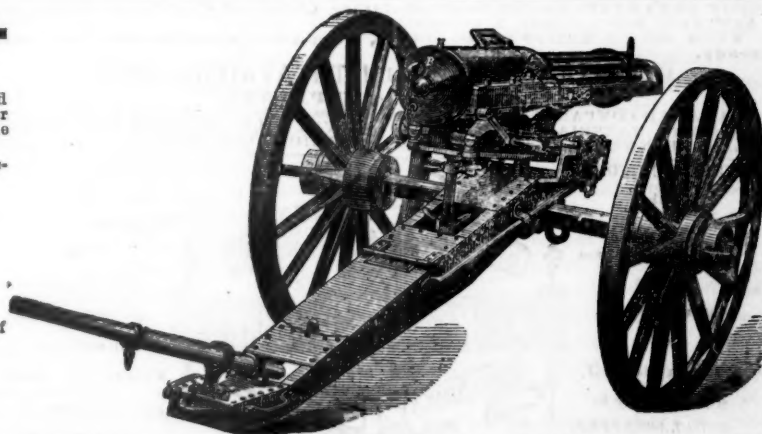
WINCHESTER'S REPEATING RIFLES, 12 TO 18 SHOTS.

Best Repeaters in the world for Military or Sporting purposes.

JOB LOTS OF ARMS,

fitable for Volunteer Corps and Military Schools, always in stock.

ENDORSEMENT ON ST. LOUIS REPORT BY GEN. DYER, ORDNANCE OFFICER, WAR DEPARTMENT, July 8, 1870. Extract.—"I agree with the Board that the REMINGTON of Springfield, and the Sharp systems are decidedly superior to all other systems which have been brought to their notice." A. B. DYER, Bvt. Major-General, Chief of Ordnance



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SOLE AGENCY AND DEPOT FOR THE U. S.,

FREDERICK TRUMPLER,  
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Would call the attention of the OFFICERS of the U. S. Army and Navy, Revenue and Marine Corps, to our large, fresh, and elegant stock of  
**Epaulets, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Straps, Laces,**  
 BUTTONS, CORDS, SHOULDER-KNOTS, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS.

## WE MAKE THE MANUFACTURE OF ARMY AND NAVY CAPS A SPECIALTY,

and are confident that an examination will convince all that our Caps are the *BEST MANUFACTURED IN THE UNITED STATES*.

**Remember!** We use PURE INDIGO BLUE BROADCLOTH, which will not FADE or SHRINK.

**Remember!** Instead of paste-board in the top of our Army Cap, we use LEATHER, JAPANNED on BOTH SIDES. Consequently the tops are IMPERVIOUS to WATER, and will not WARP out of shape.

**Remember!** Our Caps are faithfully and strongly sewed, and will never rip.

In addition to wearing well, our Cap sets gracefully on the head, and preserves a trim stylish appearance till worn out. We have during the past year sold over 12,000 of them to Sergeants and Privates in the Regular Army, and have yet to hear the first complaint in regard to them.

In order to make it an object for parties to interest themselves in the sale of our Caps we hereby offer to the person ordering

THE LARGEST NUMBER OF CAPS during the year—commencing January 1, 1870—\$100 IN GOLD.

THE SECOND LARGEST ORDER - - - - - 75 do.

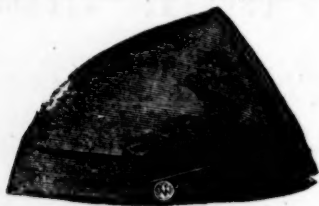
THE THIRD LARGEST do. - - - - - 50 do.

THE FOURTH LARGEST do. - - - - - 25 do.

In addition to the above prizes, the parties ordering Caps will make from fifty cents to a dollar profit on each Cap.

Our Wholesale Price is \$30 per dozen, including Cover; \$24 per dozen, without Cover.

We will send them everywhere by Express, C. O. D.



# BENT & BUSH, BOSTON.



ESTABLISHED 1853.  
**F. J. KALDENBERG,**  
 Recipient of a Prize at the Paris  
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 MANUFACTURER OF  
 WARRANTED GENUINE  
 Meerschaum Pipes, Ambers, etc.  
 N. B.—I have the finest and  
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 Patentee of the inside Bowl.  
 Send for circulars, price lists,  
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 AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.  
 Factory and Warehouse,  
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 MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

## MILITARY AND NAVAL GOODS.

Orders by Mail will receive our prompt attention.  
 CAP ORNAMENTS and CORDS GOLD LOOPS, LACES and CLOTH, conforming to the  
 NEW NAVY REGULATIONS, Now Ready.  
 FULL DRESS BELTS for all grades, from Admiral to Midshipman, now  
 ready.

## REGALIA, CHURCH and THEATRICAL GOODS.

**FIREMEN'S EQUIPMENTS.**  
 RAILROAD COMPANIES supplied with Caps, Buttons, etc., for the uniforming of Employees.  
 FENCING MATERIALS AND BOXING GLOVES. SILK, BUNTING AND MUSLIN  
 FLAGS. BANNERS made to order. Agents for AMERICAN BUNTING.

## OFFICERS' UNIFORM,

Both  
 Full-Dress  
 and Undress,  
 for the  
 Army, Navy,  
 and  
 National Guard,  
 made promptly in  
 FIRST-CLASS STYLE,  
 and at  
 MODERATE PRICES.



## FULL-DRESS UNIFORM

For  
 REGIMENTS  
 of the  
 NATIONAL GUARD  
 A SPECIALTY,  
 in which our  
 Prices are Low.  
 And the Style of  
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